The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Change to be Made in the Indian Policy of the Government.

Lively Contest for the Vacant Philadelphia Offices.

Treasury Department Making Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—It appears that a slight change is to be made in the Indian policy. Gen. Schofield, who has been assigned to the command of Arizona, has been instructed to order the Apaches and other tribes upon their reservations and provide for them the same as in the case of the Sioux and other tribes on more northern reservations. If they do not remain, but leave to commit depredations, they are to be captured and punished. Thus far they have utterly failed to keep their faith, and it has been resolved to substitute a little coercion for the peace policy. Vincent Colyer, of the Indian peace commission, who recently visited the Apaches, is here, and denies that he is an applicant for the vacant Indian Commissionership.

LOYAL CLAIM COMMISSION.

The Southern Loyal Claim Commission is disposing of a vast amount of business in the way of proving the loyalty of claimants and claims. Gen. Patrick, who was so long Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, is giving evidence daily on numerous claims from Virginia. In one case he testified to the loyalty of Mrs. Margaret G. Lee, of Warrenton, Va., who says she is a cousin of the late Gen. Lee, and the only member of the family who remained loyal to the Government.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Controller Hurlburt will not recommend, in his annual report, that the National banks have a central redeeming agency in New York city, for the reason that Congress has heretofore ignored such a request.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

barely obtained a quorum at their meeting today to consider the question of the revision of the tariff, and will hardly get actively to work before next week. There is a great diversity of opinion on the varied features of the question, and the committee, as a whole, are not very confident of any very important result. The resolution of the Senate authorizing this special meeting gives the committee its widest scope, while there are no bills before the committee relating to the tariff, and only two bearing on the internal revenue laws. The bills to repeal the duty on coal and salt, defeated in the House at the last session, were not reported, owing, it is said, to the March session of the present Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Geo. Spalding has been appointed special Treasury agent at Detroit, vice Edward Lafarour, who has been transferred to the position of appraiser of merchandise at that port.

LIVELY CONTEST FOR OFFICES.

There is a lively contest for the vacant offices in Philadelphia caused by the death of United States Marshal Gregory, the transfer of Collector Stickles in the Fourth District to be postmaster at the place of Borie, and the resignation of Superintendent Sheakley of the assessorship in the Second District. A number of Philadelphia politicians have arrived to urge the claims of their respective favorites, but the President has taken no action in the matter. The consolidation of the Second and Fourth Revenue Districts is talked of, with the Collectorship of the Second and Assessor of the Fourth in charge. D. W. C. Baxter and J. N. Kerris are said to be prominent applicants for Gen. Gregory's position.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department has commenced the preparation of estimates for the next fiscal year.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Wm. Wallace postmaster at Battle Creek, Michigan.

THE ARIZONA IMBROGLIO.

Delegate McCormick, of Arizona, who has been in consultation during the last week with President Grant, General Sherman, the Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Interior, is understood to say that the new programme for the control of the Indians in Arizona will be satisfactory to his constituents if strictly adhered to, and Gen. Crook is detailed for the duties connected with hostile Indians. The Fifth Cavalry is ordered to Arizona to relieve the Third, and will proceed there at once. Mr. McCormick has protested against consolidating Arizona with New Mexico for various reasons, and says he is satisfied that they were not approved by the President. He denies that there was any purpose to deceive his constituents in relation to Colyer, and says they don't wish for war measures an hour longer than is necessary to convince the Apaches that they cannot be massacred with impunity. Arizonians object, however, to the assertion that these Indians as a class are honest and peaceably disposed, or ever had been.

CHICAGO.

Majorities of the Fire-proof Candidates Reduced—Incendiarism—One Man Killed and Another Seriously Injured—Death from Ignorance—The New Governmental Buildings—Another Bank Robbery.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The following are the majorities in this city for the Union Fire-proof ticket: Medill, for Mayor, 11,077; Cregier, City Treasurer, 10,929; Remmer, County Treasurer, 9,936; Jameson, Judge of Superior Court, 10,629; Tree, Judge of Superior Court, 10,609; Ayer, City Attorney, 9,896; Von Holten, City Collector, 6,111; Beveridge, Congressman at large, 2,463.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Last evening as the locomotive "Wheeler," on the Northwestern railroad, was approaching the Kedzie-street bridge the bridge tender, Mr. Conklan collided with the bridge and swung it partially open. The locomotive was precipitated into the river. Three persons were scalded by the locomotive. Wm. Lee, a clerk in the purchasing agent's office, went down with the locomotive, and his body has not been recovered. Another, a engineer, was rescued, but was severely injured. Charles Hall, the fireman, escaped without injury.

FATAL IGNORANCE.

N. Miller, of Adeline, Ogle county, Illinois, put up at the Southern Hotel last night, blew out the gas in his lodging room and went to bed. This morning he was found dead from asphyxia. He was intoxicated when he went to bed.

A LARGE ESTATE.

The estate of the late P. F. W. Peck was put into probate yesterday for administration. Its real estate was represented to be worth one million one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and his personal estate at one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

The Western extension of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is to come into this city on the track of the Illinois Central railroad from Grand Crossing, Thirty-sixth street, together with the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, and will have Union passenger depot. Their present plans would require a great deal more ground than the portion of the Lake front which has already been appilied for, and it is understood that they will apply to the city to set off more all that part of Lake Park north of VanBuren street, upon which they propose to build the finest depot building in the world.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

A reporter of an evening paper last night interviewed A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the U. S. Treasury Department, in regard to the new improvement buildings for Chicago. Mr. Mullett says, in a general way, that the President and Secretary of the Treasury, Senators Trumbull and Logan, and Representative Farnsworth are agreed in this, that the Government buildings are to be removed from the present site. The new buildings will be begun early in the spring, if not before, and will be equal in every respect to any buildings ever erected on this continent. In this, the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and Speaker Blaine, who was present also interview, cordially agree with the Congressional representative from this State that the new buildings shall be not only ample and commodious, but also, while avoiding of course, all unnecessary and unbecoming ornamentation, the style of architecture shall be high and style of finish any building in the country. The Government intends to occupy a whole square with the Government buildings. In that case they could stand in the center in the completely isolated in case of fire. Paying a fair price for the land, a square will perhaps cost $1,000,000. The buildings will cost up $6,000,000 more. If the owners of the land on the square refuse to sell their lots at fair prices, the Government will proceed under the law and condemn the land, under the same law that lands are condemned for railroads, &c.

BANK ROBBERY.

The Bank of Geneva, at Geneva Lake, Wis., was entered by burglars this morning and robbed of about $25,000.

The Rebellious Female Musicians.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—Negotiations are pending between Manager Rullman and the rebellious Vienna female orchestra by which a compromise will probably be effected soon. The girls have given Mr. Rullman the conditions on which they will return to duty.

Gone into Liquidation.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—The Cleveland Insurance Company has gone into liquidation. M. C. Tongelove has been appointed receiver.

FOREIGN.

Fearful Work in the Districts in France—A Large Number Killed—The London Lord Mayor's Banquet, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW YORK SWINDLER.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A swindler named Chas. J. Whittington, of 36 John street, New York, has been sending circulars here offering counterfeit notes on the Bank of England at low rates. Police magistrates telegraphed the facts to the New York police. But Times exposes the fraud this morning.—Whittington is doubtless one of the saw-dust swindlers.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The Lord Mayor's show, with the usual display and procession to Westminster Hall, took place to-day.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The festivities of the Lord Mayor's day closed with the usual banquet, given by the Lord Mayor at Guild Hall, which was attended by a brilliant company of ministers, members of Parliament, ambassadors and other distinguished persons. Among the guests were Gladstone and several members of the cabinet, and Schenck, the American minister. Mr. Schenck, in the course of some remarks, made a grateful and feeling allusion to the Britons' sympathy with Chicago in their great calamity. His speech was loudly and significantly applauded.

FRANCE.

COAL-MINE DISASTER.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A terrible explosion occurred in a coal mine near St. Etienne while the gangs were at work. None of the men have yet been recovered alive. About twenty-two bodies have been taken out and thirty others are still in the pit, all of whom are supposed to be dead. The explosion was caused by fire-damp.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

In the general council of Eure, yesterday, Minister Emile Quercier said Thiers, who had been opposed to making military service obligatory, was beginning to yield before the necessity of compulsory service to bring the army up to the proper standard of efficiency.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The general councils of departments throughout the country are considering the subject of compulsory education. Several have already adopted the system. Many have declared in favor of it, and there is good reason to believe that all will eventually accept and carry it into practical operation.

GERMANY.

LABORERS' STRIKE.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—An extensive strike is announced as taking place at Ribing, an important port of Denmark, noted for its manufactories, especially its sugar refineries, woolen and other factories, wherin steam power is extensively used.

AUSTRIA.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—Count Andrassy has accepted the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Count Von Beust.

SWITZERLAND.

AN AMERICAN LADY GRADUATE.

ZURICH, Nov. 9.—The degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred upon Miss Dimock, an American lady, by the University in this city. She had completed her studies in the medical school attached to the University.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 9—3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £243,000. Consols 92¾ for money and account. Bonds: 5-20s of 1865, 90¾; 1867s, 90¾; 10-40s 85¾. Sparm.ol 97¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9.—United States bonds of 1885 85¾.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Bourse, rentes 97 francs and 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Cotton, the market is quiet; selling prices [Middling Orleans] at 9¾ @9¾d; the sales to-day have been 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. Breadstuffs firm. Receipts of wheat at Savannah or Charleston at 2d. Wheat, red winter 10s 6d@10s 7d. Flour, Indiana 24s. Corn, mixed 30s 6d. Pork 82s 6d. Cheese 75s. Oats, Scotland middling 3s; short rib 40s 6d. Petroleum, crude 11¼d; refined 18d.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Cow Throws an Express Train from the Track and Wrecks the Engine and Several Cars.

Many Wounded—None Killed.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 9.—A special dispatch to the Gazette says that the mail express on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Junction railroad was thrown from the track by a cow, east of Liberty, Ind., this afternoon, wrecking the engine, tender, baggage-car, a passenger car and the Pullman sleeping-coach.

THE WOUNDED.

Charles Pender, conductor of the train, and Oakes Rose, conductor of the Pullman coach, were slightly injured. Five passengers, including Joseph Cowen, were injured, but it is feared, fatally. The whole number hurt, as far as known, is fifteen, ten of whom are seriously.

The injured are Miss B. Armstrong, Burlington, Iowa; F. Armstrong, Chillicothe, Ohio, and his little daughter, all seriously; Mrs. Hall, Dunlapville, Ind., injured internally; Mrs. Hall, Dunlapville, Ind., injured internally. An aged lady, Mrs. Scudder, bound for Hamilton, Ohio, is feared is in a dying condition. The other persons are believed to be injured, though less seriously.

As soon as the news reached Liberty, the citizens promptly turned out to the scene and conveyed the wounded to their own residences, where everything was done for the alleviation of the suffering.

The train was terribly wrecked and it is surprising that no one was killed.

No blame is said to be attached to those in the management of the train, all of whom escaped with the loss of but few hands.

The track was badly torn up, but trains will run regularly to-morrow.

CINCINNATI.

Woman Suffragists—Robbers Captured.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—The Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Xenia, this morning appointed delegates to the National Convention: Miss Mollie Mark West, Jefferson; Mrs. H. M. Commarce, Xenia; Mrs. N. M. Bateman, Circleville; Mrs. M. V. Longley, Cincinnati; Capt. Stone, Chillicothe; Mrs. M. M. Cole, Sidney; Mrs. R. A. S. Janney, Columbus.

Bohrer, one of the alleged Springfield, Ohio, robbers, was arrested in this city. William Gibbons, the suspected leader of the gang, who escaped, was recaptured last night at Washington, Ohio, and lodged in Springfield jail to-day.

MISSISSIPPI.

Meager and Unsatisfactory Returns.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Returns from North Mississippi are still meager. Gressada county gives a Republican majority of 600, and Carroll 300 majority. The Conservatives carry the portion of the Lake front which has already been appilied for, and it is understood that they will apply to the city to set off more all that part of Lake Park north of VanBuren street, upon which they propose to build the finest depot building in the world.

Boiler Explosion—Several Men Seriously Wounded.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Nov. 9.—The boiler of the engine in the blacksmith shop of the Fort Wayne railroad exploded at 7:30 this morning. Six men were injured—some quite seriously—but not fatally. The brick walls were blown down, and the machinery damaged considerably. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The Minnesota Election—Partial Returns.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.—Partial returns from 39 counties, so far as in, give Austin a majority of 5,833. The portions of the State yet to hear from are Republican, and will swell the majority considerably. Austin receives a majority of 61 in St. Paul city, running nearly 300 ahead of his ticket.

From Spartansburg, South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A letter from Spartansburg, S. C., says: On last Friday night a squad of cavalry rode out in the direction of Limestone Springs, and returned with eleven Kuklux prisoners. Thus far, all who could give good bonds have been admitted to bail and are making preparations for their trials.

A Bid for the Republican National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—A number of prominent citizens held a meeting to-night to devise means to procure the holding of the National Republican Convention in this city next year.

☞ The propensity of boys to stand on their heads has produced one fatal case in Salem, Mass., where Edward Lewis, aged thirteen, while reversing himself in this absurd way, fell senseless, and three days after died of congestion of the brain. We should be willing to wager a small sum that a circus has been forcibly exhibited in Salem, for when one of these equestrian pavilions of entertainment has been set up anywhere all the boys of the vicinage are carried away by an intense desire to break their necks or dislocate their shoulders. Considering what fools boys are, we wonder that the mortality among them is not greater.—[N. Y. Tribune.

☞ A Connecticut town has contributed two stringe of red peppers to Chicago.

NEW YORK.

All About Tweed—Ingersoll's Return—Fields—Republican Majorities—Arrest of Bounty Jumpers—Proceedings Against Aldermen—Democrats to Go On—Brooklyn Radicals Indignant—The Administration Forces a Counterfeiter—Latest Election News Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the report of the sanitary inspector showed an increase of fourteen cases of small-pox in the week ending November 4th. The matter was referred to the secret sesdon.

NORTH WESTERN SUFFERERS.

The receipts at the office of the State Zeitung for the fund in aid of the sufferers from the prairie and forest fires has reached two thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

ALL ABOUT TWEED.

Tweed was interviewed yesterday. He said he was not prepared to answer any questions regarding his reported resignation, but it is pretty certain that the report is untrue. Tweed said the process of the Reform party took him completely by surprise. He was totally unprepared for it.

Tweed's counsel stated yesterday that he would nurse the trial in the interest of the Reform Committee. He had no reason to wish for delay.

The Tribune says Tweed has been rapidly transferring his property to other hands. A few days ago he sold another piece of valuable property, which cost two hundred thousand dollars, to his son. He has also been selling stock in various railroads to other companies, in most instances at a sacrifice. He no longer figures as director of the Third Avenue railroad; his name was dropped for the reason that he has lately sold all his stock in that line. He held, at the time Mr. O'Conor began the suit against him, 700 shares of Metropolitan gas stock, worth about $1,365,000. He ordered its immediate sale after the suit was begun, and, though the rate has been $2 per, he raised it on the market and disposed of it for about $1,170. He is reported to have attempted to sell the lease of the Metropolitan Hotel.

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

Charles O'Conor says the Legislature will at once proceed to crush from the state took the nefarious laws that gave so much power to the rascals who had so nearly ruined the credit of the city through its improvements. The suit against the city officials will not be allowed to languish, although they would not be pressed quite so hastily as heretofore. It has been the object of the prosecution to place the evidence before the people, in order that it might be properly considered before the election, and thus give honest citizens an opportunity of throwing out of office the scoundrels who had so long defrauded the city, but the suits would proceed, as there was no intention of allowing them to rest or relieve the rogues from the legal lash which they so richly deserve.

INGERSOLL RETURNS.

Ingersoll returned to New York on Monday night. He had been in constant communication with his friends, and ascertained that the limitation of the order of arrest, which had been granted against him, expired on Saturday. On Tuesday he appeared at the polls in the Nineteenth ward, voted the Tammany ticket and returned yesterday. He sent a message to the sheriff's office with the information that he availed his arrest with considerable impatience, and that gentlemen were in readiness to sign his bond for release. His arrest can not be effected until a new order has been granted. This will probably be done to-day.

FIELDS.

A new order of arrest has been granted against Thos. Fields, ex-Deputy Collector, at his residence. This morning the formality of arrest will be gone through with, and bail will be given immediately.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

The World says Stokeley's Republican majority in the State will be from 15,000 to 17,000. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican in both houses.

BOUNTY FORGERS.

Theodore B. Bannson, leader of a gang of bounty and back-pay claim forgers, arrested here last evening, stated that he had manipulated forged claims on the Government amounting to four hundred thousand dollars. His headquarters have lately been in Chicago.

VIADUCT RAILWAY.

The Sun states that the building of the viaduct railway, one of the Tammany jobs, is indefinitely postponed.

THE DEFAULTERS.

Gen. Barlow, the newly-elected Attorney General of the State, says criminal proceedings will be immediately commenced against every man implicated in the city frauds. He says further: "We can now easily rid ourselves of all corrupt officials. The mayor, the county sheriff, the different boards of officers, and the judges in the city and inferior courts, and the judges of higher courts, will be reached by impeachment, or the charter can be framed and a new election be ordered."

CITY BONDS.

Deputy Controller Green states that the result of the election is already felt in an improved price of city bonds, and he anticipates no trouble in raising any amount of money.

A CONSULTATION.

John Graham, Judge Shandley and great numbers of other enemies of the Tammany persuasion walked on Tweed to-day. It is reported that Tweed sent for them to consult on the expected order for his arrest by the Senate. He says he has not resigned either the Senatorship nor as Commissioner of the Public Works.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

James Irving, for assaulting United States Marshal Dowley, has been sent to Ludlow-street jail, pending an investigation.

Martin Frank, the counterfeiter, has been released by the United States.

It is stated that Sigel has made O'Donovan Rossa deputy inspector.

The Post says the victory of Tuesday was not a Republican, but a purely unpartisan triumph.

Judge Brady will probably decide to-morrow the question of payment of increased salaries to Judges and Aldermen.

It is rumored this afternoon that Mayor Hall intends to resign before the organization of the new municipal boards.

Gen. Banks and family arrived from Europe to-day.

Mr. Mahoe, reformer, will contest Bixby's seat in the Assembly, and Kilfeiu will contest Freer's.

FROM BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—The official count shows that James Sheldon, Rep., has been elected Judge of the Superior Court, instead of Geo. Wadsworth, Rep., as before reported. Sheldon leads Wadsworth 5 votes. Geo. Clinton, Dem., the other Judge elected to the Superior Court, run over 300 ahead of all competitors.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Governor Hoffman has appointed Samuel Jackson, of Schenectady, Judge of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Judicial District in place of Judge Rosecrans, resigned.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—P. M.

The Gold market has been weak, opening at 111¾ and closing at 111¾@111⅝. Loans were made at from 1-64 to 2 ₩ cent. for use. Later in the day from ⅛ to 1-32 ₩ cent. was paid for carrying.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $68,752,000.

There were thirty-seven bids for the Government gold, amounting to about $9,300,000 at from 110 30-100 to 111 76-100, and the awards were for $2,000,000 at from 111 61-100 to 111 76-100.

The Government bond market has been dull and barely steady all day.

The Stock market was generally heavy throughout the day, with a gradual decline in prices. The decline ranged from ¼ to 1¼ ₩ cent., and was most marked in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Erie, Northwestern common, Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi. Western Union was strong at the close, when it fell off. The dealings were well distributed but not large. Lake Shore closed at 103¾.

The Money market was firm at 6@7 ₩ cent.

State securities are steady, with a better feeling.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	113¾
Coupons of 1865	111¾
Coupons of 1864	111¾
Coupons of 1865	111¾
Coupons of 1865, new	113¾
Coupons of 1867	114
Coupons of 1868	114¼
Five-forties	109¾
Currency 6's	119

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	94¾	Old Virginia	69
Old Tennessee	69	Old N. Carolina	96
New Tennessee	69¾	New N. Carolina	19
New Virginia	69¾		

STOCKS.

Canton	71	Rock Island	101¾
Western U. Tel. Co.	84¾	New Jersey Cent'l	100¾
Quicksilver	19	St. Paul	37
Mariposa	11¾	Do. preferred	57
Do. preferred	18¾	Tol. & Wabash	61¾
Adams Express	68¾	Do. preferred	80
Wells' Fargo	32¾	Ohio & Miss.	25¾
American Express	58¾	Terre Haute	17
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	97¾	Do. preferred	35
Pacific Mail	39¾	Chicago & Alton	112
N. Y. Central, con.	97	Do. preferred	118
Hudson	97¾	Toledo & Wabash	38¾
Erie	20¾	C. C. & I. C.	86¾
Erie preferred	50	Burlington	127
Reading	100	Del. & Hudson Canal	88¾
Do. preferred	104	C. C. & I. C.	16
Reading, scrip	100	Ill. Cent.	133
Michigan Central	110	Union Pacific	35
Pittsburgh	101¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	100¾
Northwestern	64¼	Union Pac. bonds	89¾
Do. preferred	86¾		

THE CHICAGO MUDDLE.

Gov. Palmer's Letter Repudiated by the Judge and Grand Jury.

The Palmer-Sheridan-Mason Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Grand Jury for the November term of Criminal Court was impaneled this morning and received the charge of Judge Williams. In his charge the Judge touches upon the killing of Colonel Grosvenor, and refers to the letters published and purporting to come from Governor Palmer in relation to the indictment of Lieutenant General Sheridan, Mayor Mason, and others. He says they should find no bill against any party except on the information of two of their number who have personal knowledge of the facts, and then continues:

Neither the Prosecuting Attorney nor the Court has the right to instruct as to whom you should indict. It would be dangerous to private rights and an invasion of your prerogatives if even this Court should advise you whom you should indict; and if this Court may not do it, far less may any person who does not sustain to you official relations. Should any one not of your body seek for influence you by written, printed or verbal communications to any one of you, you will inform the Court of such fact; that offender may be dealt with for contempt. Neither will you permit yourselves to be affected by any communications printed or to be printed in, nor any editorials written or to be written for any newspaper here or elsewhere. More particularly ought I to warn you against being influenced by certain letters purporting to come from the Governor, papers purporting to have been written by the Executive of this State to the Attorney General and to the district attorney of this circuit, advising the indictment of certain persons named therein, purporting to be the letters of the Governor were they falsely delivered by official. of our respect for our honored Chief Magistrate personally, and for his official position, might lead you to attach to them great weight, but they are not, except as they influence upon you whatever. The prosecuting attorney of this court informs me that he knew nothing of them, and was not addressed to him until he saw it published in the city papers. If it was written by the Governor, it was only a private letter to the Attorney General, and not to be found on the files of the Senate. He says he has not resigned either the Senatorship nor as Commissioner of the Public Works.

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Michigan Central	110	Union Pacific	35
Pittsburgh	101¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	100¾
Northwestern	64¼	Union Pac. bonds	89¾
Do. preferred	86¾		

THE CHICAGO MUDDLE.

Gov. Palmer's Letter Repudiated by the Judge and Grand Jury.

The Palmer-Sheridan-Mason Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Grand Jury for the November term of Criminal Court was impaneled this morning and received the charge of Judge Williams. In his charge the Judge touches upon the killing of Colonel Grosvenor, and refers to the letters published and purporting to come from Governor Palmer in relation to the indictment of Lieutenant General Sheridan, Mayor Mason, and others. He says they should find no bill against any party except on the information of two of their number who have personal knowledge of the facts, and then continues:

Neither the Prosecuting Attorney nor the Court has the right to instruct as to whom you should indict. It would be dangerous to private rights and an invasion of your prerogatives if even this Court should advise you whom you should indict; and if this Court may not do it, far less may any person who does not sustain to you official relations. Should any one not of your body seek for influence you by written, printed or verbal communications to any one of you, you will inform the Court of such fact; that offender may be dealt with for contempt. Neither will you permit yourselves to be affected by any communications printed or to be printed in, nor any editorials written or to be written for any newspaper here or elsewhere. More particularly ought I to warn you against being influenced by certain letters purporting to come from the Governor, papers purporting to have been written by the Executive of this State to the Attorney General and to the district attorney of this circuit, advising the indictment of certain persons named therein, purporting to be the letters of the Governor were they falsely delivered by official. of our respect for our honored Chief Magistrate personally, and for his official position, might lead you to attach to them great weight, but they are not, except as they influence upon you whatever. The prosecuting attorney of this court informs me that he knew nothing of them, and was not addressed to him until he saw it published in the city papers. If it was written by the Governor, it was only a private letter to the Attorney General, and not to be found on the files of the Senate. He says he has not resigned either the Senatorship nor as Commissioner of the Public Works.

The Palmer-Sheridan-Mason Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The following correspondence between Gov. Palmer, Mayor Mason and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan is published this afternoon:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEP'T. SPRINGFIELD, OCT. 10, 1871.

Col. R. B. Mason:

DEAR SIR: Col. H. Dilger, Adjutant General, etc., will leave here this evening with one company of militia and one thousand muskets. He will also, after reporting to you, organize for the protection of order in your city. Colonel Dilger is an officer of experience, and will preserve order at all hazards. He has orders to enforce the law, and he has muskets enough to do it effectually.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

INDORSEMENT.

GEN. SHERIDAN: I refer Col. H. Dilger to you for orders. If, in your opinion, the men are not wanted, please order them back.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 11, 1871.

LIEUT. GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN, Chicago: Please inform me of the number of troops ordered into Chicago by you on account of the fire, and that are now on duty in the city. Thanks for your promptness.

JNO. M. PALMER.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPLY.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVIS'N OF THE MO., CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1871.

Gov. John M. Palmer, Springfield:

Seven companies of United States troops are here or coming, and a regiment is being organized for twenty days' service from the old soldiers in the city, which I think will be ample. I shall keep your volunteers for a day or so. Thanks for them.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Prosecuting the Los Angeles Rioters—Remains of a Woman and Child Found—New Gold Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Judge Sepulvada delivered an impressive charge to the grand jury at Los Angeles to-day, urging them as to prejudice in this case, and to sustain law, order and morality by indicting the perpetrators of the atrocious massacre of Chinese.

THE MURDERED CHINESE.

The remains of the wife and children of Buckskin, alias Pyburn, the desperado shot near San Raphael, in Lower California, by the sheriff of Los Angeles, some months since, were found near Guadaloupe rancho. It is supposed the woman became insane and wandered away and died.

A NEW GOLD DISCOVERY.

There is great excitement near Visalia over the discovery of numerous rich gold quartz ledges.

Protest Against a Paid Fire Department—Arrival of Wrecked Passengers, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The protest of the Board of Underwriters, the press and the people will probably cause the city administration to rescind the resolution establishing a paid fire department in place of the present volunteer system. The Chicago conflagration is cited against paid departments.

Arrived—Schooner Vicents, from Talesco, bringing the passengers, captain and two of the crew of the bark A. B. Norwood, wrecked the 26th at St. Anns bar.

The Governor has issued a proclamation for thanksgiving and praise on November 30th.

General Council of the Lutheran Church.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 9.—Geo. H. Moeller, of New York, and Thos. H. Lane, of Pittsburgh, were to-day elected additional trustees under the provisions of the charter of the General Council of the Lutheran Church.

The rebuilding of the Church of Mercy in Chicago was recommended to the care of the Lutheran Mission and Church Extension Society.

The establishment of a theological seminary in Chicago was postponed until next year.

The next session of the Council will be held at Akron, Ohio, commencing the first Thursday in November, 1872.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Different Views from Various People.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

In a communication which was published in the COURIER-JOURNAL of the 7th inst., the writer, calling himself "Railroad," says:

Perhaps the most startling announcement in Mr. Guthrie's minority report is that the probabilities are that $1,500,000 to the Cumberland and Great Northern's railroad, during the 3d inst. at the rate of 50 16 per barrel, from Louisville to Nashville. Why this discrimination against 50 cents per barrel over 1st per barrel, or $1 per barrel over the 3d inst., when the 3d is only a fraction less than the 1st? Is it possible that the president of the latter city to ship to Louisville over the same road? Communication says: A thousand volumes written to prove the necessity for another direct line of railroad from the city to New Orleans could not illustrate that necessity more eloquently that the above simple facts.

The merchants of Louisville, arise from your apathy. The engineers of the Nashville railroad have you under their heels, and they will crush the last spark of vitality out of Louisville commerce if you thus tamely submit to their discriminating extortions. HAON.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 8, 1871.

WHICH IS WHICH.

The All-Important Question Over Which Lexington is Agitated.

Several Sides.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Alexander Campbell meeting the following comment on Matthew xviii.: If A injure B, either by word or deed, addressed to him alone, B, who is injured, privately tells A the injury he has received from him; and if, after expostulating with him, A confesses his fault and professes repentance, or if he explain the matter to the satisfaction of B, the affair ends, because the parties are reconciled to each other. But if neither acknowledgment, explanation, confession nor repentance can be elicited, and B still feels himself aggrieved, he calls upon him, A, and, if possible, gets one or two more of their mutual friends, and in their presence, states his grievance. They also hear what A has to offer. After having the case fairly before them, they are prepared to advise, expostulate, explain and judge righteously. Now, if A hears them, is convinced by them, and can be induced to make reparation if injury were done, the reconciliation is effected, or if they can effect a reconciliation between the parties, the matter terminates and is divulged no further. But if A cannot or will not be persuaded by D, E and F, but despise their interposition, exposulation, or advice, B must acquaint the congregation with the fact that he has proceeded according to the rule of Christ, and that A will not hear nor regard, but despise the congregation; that he is to be excluded, &c.

These remarks apply to the case between Wilkes and Bowman as a private offense, and state, privately, to private offenses. These words of a wise and godly man are in bold contrast with the action of the

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY:

One year, by mail, in advance.....$12 00
Six months.....6 00
One month.....1 00

To city subscribers, delivered at their residences, 15 cents per week. Or when served by News Agents, 10 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL:

One year, by mail, in advance.....$3 00
One year, delivered in the city.....4 00

The Sunday Courier-Journal is the largest, handsomest and best family newspaper published in the South. Every subscriber gets a paper containing from twenty-four to forty columns, and is thus able to obtain, for the small price of $3 per year, seven times the amount of reading matter furnished by the ordinary weekly paper.

THE WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year.....$1 00
Five copies, one year.....4 00
Ten copies, one year.....7 00
Twenty copies, one year.....13 00

As clubs can be started in the following manner, the club of 10 at $7 per year, and the club of 20 at $13 per year, are the most advantageous for every subscriber. Every copy is sent direct from this office to the address of each subscriber. Every copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money, by postoffice orders, express orders, and when these cannot be procured by mail or express, in registered letters. The second Tuesday in the month is the regular time for publishing the list of premiums. Those certificates will be required in each of the lists.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Ballard county has a ten-dollar race-horse.

The Germans of Frankfort had a grand ball Tuesday night.

George R. Gill, of Maysville, has been appointed district deputy for that district by the Good Templars, at a salary of $1,500.

Messrs. Robert Hughes and Willeford, the latter of Ballard county, were elected tobacco inspectors at Paducah on Tuesday.

The Governor has revoked the proclamation offering a reward for the arrest of Jas. H. Hickey, charged with the murder of Joshua Hall, in Perry county.

The Kentucky Legislature meets on Monday, December 4th. The second Tuesday—the eighth day of the session—the two houses go into an election for United States Senator.

The Paris Citizen says that the live stock shipped from that point last year was 2,250 cars of cattle, equal to 300,000 head of stock, or more than 1,000 head per week.

A physician of Covington, ambitious to excel Webster as a pedestrian, walked from Covington to Paducah first, and then from Paducah across to Lafayette Springs, on Thursday afternoon, making the trip in fifty hours. The distance is 200 miles. He walked back in forty-seven and a half hours.

It is the intention of the Tennessee companies to push the Short Line road from Hopkinsville to Cadiz, and the Louisville and Kentucky railroad to push the road forward to early connection. It is thought that by next January a good feature will be encountered in securing from Kentucky the subscription to the stock of the through route. If it consistently believed that, by the opening or spring, the entire line can be placed under contract.

The Crittenden News says: "The Kentucky Central railroad at this point has been shipping to Cincinnati a large number of heavy cattle, and more will be shipped in a few days. The agent at this place informs us that he ships from eight to twenty car loads of cattle per day. Many of the drivers of the droves in front of the post are heard from midnight's dark cold and gloomy hour, till 9 o'clock A. M., when the freight commences to leave on their way to the Cincinnati."

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

The State debt of Virginia is $28,000,000.

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The Attorney General of Florida has rendered the official decision that there is no law in that State for the collection of county taxes.

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The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion says an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court arguing a case before a colored magistrate was one of the sights in Jackson a few days since.

The real estate of North Carolina is valued at $26,985,559 exclusive of town property, agricultural implements and live stock, at $41,588,744. The total number of acres is 32,990,914.

Wilson county, North Carolina, claims to be the banner cotton county of the South. It has three ginning firms, and third parties ship for the finest staple of upland cotton at the St. Louis fair.

The year from Western North Carolina is chronicled as good. Fruit from crops unexcelled, plenty of cattle and fat, better cattle and finer than were ever known before. Beef is only worth three and three cents.

For alleged damages resulting to himself from a recent business transaction with the Third National Bank of Nashville, Mr. N. L. Greene has brought suit in the Law Court against that bank for damages in the sum of forty thousand dollars.

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The Jonesboro (N. C.) Flag says: "The cheapness with which cotton is being ginned this season. Several hundred bushels have already been shipped to other markets, yet they can scarcely be seen. The crop is enormous and daily coming in from the mountains loaded with them. Every house is alive to the cotton in this county, report a heavy crop.

The Live Oak (Florida) Times says: "We have just learned that the Extinct Committee have threatened one Lawrence Curtis, a colored man, who resides in Hamilton county, some two years ago, under investigation, and that he has fled from the good old colored-governed, carpet-bagger-scanty of Hamilton will come in for a thorough ransacking. Rats, to your holes! as we used to say on the skirmish lines!"

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John Barnes, Esq., of Caldwell county, is supposed to be the oldest man in North Carolina. He is one hundred and two years old, sound mind and memory, vigorous, in good health and attends to his own business. Not long since, they tell us in Caldwell, some of his relatives deemed it best to have the court to appoint a guardian for the old man, but when he heard of it he paid the county-court and had the whole matter set aside. He insists upon attending to his own affairs, and says he will die in the end sooner than trust his property to others.

The following remarkable instance of suspended animation is related by the Bettleboro (North Carolina) Advance: "Saturday before last, while an excursion train was returning from Petersburg, a young man suddenly fell dead in the vestibule, some of the doctors present thinking the corpse was that of a consumptive. He was laid out on some seats, and every disposition that is ordinarily made of a dead body was made of him. After while, however, he exhibited signs of life, revived and by the time the train reached Weldon he was able to walk out with his friends."

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Current Hints.

In support of the theory of local self-government, New York has rid herself of Tammany without any outside help. Tammany is no more. The people concerned have fought their fight, and the thieves are dead beaten. Now let the courts finish the job.

We trust that as Tammany is dead, we shall hear less of it. The details of corruption which have come to us have little interest in them, and are of no concern to us. They concern only the people of New York, who have taken the matter in hand and very effectually disposed of it.

Col. Tom Scott's nomination for the Presidency by one or two Democratic newspapers has signally failed to create a sensation. Col. Scott was Assistant Secretary of War under Simon Cameron, and, now that Scott has proved such a failure, we suppose those Democratic papers will next try Cameron himself.

Hon. Jos. Medill has been elected Mayor of Chicago by the votes of the honest men of that city without regard to politics. His majority is nearly 12,000 over the candidate of the bummers. Mr. Medill is a pure and an able man, and Chicago has honored herself in honoring him. It is well that men of such high integrity of character are placed in positions of responsibility.

Judge Doolittle made a good race in Wisconsin. He is one of the new school of conservative statesmen who have a strong hold upon popular confidence. It was thought that his chances of election were very fair; but the Democracy, by nominating Fairchild, a man of any other character, succeeded in securing from Kentucky a pledge to support him. Kentucky is a through ticket. It is confidently believed that, by the opening or spring, the entire line can be placed in contract.

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In the Greensboro (N. C.) Patriot we find the following detailed account of a melancholy death which occurred a short distance from that place a few days ago: A Mr. Sampson, who resides five miles west of town, had in his employ an English girl, who had been brought over expressly for him, and stipulated to remain two years. She had not been long there when it was discovered that she was taking medicine to hide her shame, she having fallen, as many other unfortunates of her sex before her. It was reported to have been of a good family in England and availed herself of this opportunity to immigrate to America to escape disgrace. She became very sick, and her employer had her put into an ox cart, and carried from his premises to the cabin of an old negro, some miles distant, made no provision for her care, doctor, nor food, and left her there to die, and he himself, with a small near her death-bed on Saturday morning. Dr. Smith, of Greensboro, was summoned and found the corpse unwashed and clothed as for the cart, as no one seemed to care for it. He instructed the negroes to go to Mr. Sampson's house and procure clothing, of which she had an abundance, dressed her for burial, and caused the bill to him to be sent.

Current Hints.

There are five or six counties in Kentucky—no more—in which there are occasional—and only occasional—acts of outlawry. That there should be any acts of outlawry at all of the peculiar character of those which are perpetrated—is a disgrace to the society in which they are possible, and to the State which tolerates their existence. That the whole power of the State should be, by common and by extraordinary appliances, directed to the suppression of the evil, is the sense of the universal intelligence of Kentucky. The press of the State has fully represented this; and public opinion has rapidly formed and organized for the purpose. No one who is acquainted with the course of affairs hereabout can doubt that the people are able and willing, and by natural and indigenous process, to put down masquerading, night-riding and mob violence. Making these admissions, frankly, and stating these facts truly, we have to add that the interference of the Federal authority has and can have but one effect, and that the interruption of the one sure and safe method of extirpation which can be applied to local disorders of the kind. The local method may indeed be slow. But it is minute and conclusive. The Federal method is cumbrous, irritating, irregular, unjust, partisan, and in every way calculated to inflame without correcting. For years we have made a square fight against unreasoning prejudice and political bigotry. Everybody knows that nowhere have we encountered defeat. But just as we are on the eve of a substantial popular victory, the Federal authorities—obeying the commands of the central party machine—come along with sword and bayonet to check the good work of moral reforma, and throw back the course of that steady stream of domestic peace which was setting in all over Kentucky. Long ago we despaired of the restoration which the people of the United States have sought so eagerly, except at the hands of a reorganized general government. The present Administration is hopeless. It is hopeless in itself and in its ministers. It is an agent of evil wherever it appears, sowing contention among the people and raising up conflicts between authorized tribunals. That it means all that we have ascribed to it is perfectly clear to our mind; and we have come to distrust its remotest acts. It is impossible to make any moral progress so long as that progress is obstructed by a preconcerted and well-chosen periodical arrangement, on the part of its engineery, so to disturb the South as to secure the pretexts needed for its existence. It has been in power too long. Extensive domination has made it irresponsible, and the sure attendant of irresponsibility is corruption. The usefulness of the Republican party expired years and years ago. The present domination is Radicalism, not Republicanism, having very different purposes and a very different spirit from those entertained by the original Republican party. General Grant himself is not a Republican, but a political adventurer, who finds the Radicalism of the period useful for his schemes of private greed and personal advancement. If the genuine Republicanism of the country would save itself and the system which it cherishes, it will hasten to form into line and try to break up the oligarchy that is fastening itself upon the General Government. There is, if husbanded with care and handled with efficiency, a popular majority against the President's one-man party; and there is at this moment no element in any part of the Union which can be said to be unwilling to sacrifice its predilections to obtain the end desired—that is, the defeat of Grant. We have no scheme of our own to advance. But it is clear that extraordinary measures of some kind must be taken; and these should become at once the absorbing topic of political speculation. The South, we can say with assurance, is ready to follow any lead which promises an outlet to its difficulties. It proposes no dictation. Our friends in the North have only to blaze the way—and we will cheerfully yield up our peculiar notions, whatever they may be.

The New Jersey Election.

The Democrats, with Joel Parker at their head, have carried New Jersey. This is a straw which shows which way the wind blows. Joel Parker is one of the most liberal and advanced Democrats of the period, a Democrat of the school of Gronsenor. He was Governor of New Jersey during the war, and made an efficient war Governor. There is not a blot on his record as a war man, not a question as to his position on matters connected with the war and growing out of it. He is personally popular, and was forced out of his retirement because his nomination made the result almost a certainty. His election means this, that in the North the war is not yet forgotten, that it yet plays a part in current politics, and that those whose war antecedents are questionable or whose present opinions seem to go back upon the war, stand no show before the people. Certainly this is not to be wondered at. The only wonder is that any element should build upon a different order of things and expect the Northern people to give a flat contradiction to all experience and human nature by utter oblivionism to that portion of their history which they consider most glorious. The fighting men of both the sections are necessarily popular favorites. They are so from two considerations. In the first place, military service is a great item, and military success a greater; and, in the second place, men who make good soldiers, men who are earnestly and actively patriotic in emergencies, are, for the most part, able and lovable men. Governor Parker has always been a Democrat; but he was a Democrat like Mr. Grosbeck, who, when war came, was with his own side of the house. It is just so in the South. The people remember who was for them and who was against them in time of war, and nothing is more natural than that they should remember such. Of course distinguished abilities or prominent fitness are always able to overcome the predilections of the populace; but, other things being equal, favor usually goes to the military hero, to the man who was faithful in time of war.

The Lexington Christians.

Christian people are not altogether perfect, and have their disputes as well as the sinners; the same worldly ambitions are subject, in a greater or less degree, to the same weaknesses, and even the same petty resentments. Else why the dissentions among the brethren of the Christian Church, in Lexington, and a controversy through the newspapers and otherwise, acrimonious rather than creditable? It seems contention arose among the members, which resulted in the withdrawal of Regent J. B. Bowman, of the Kentucky University, and others, who organized another church, the teachings of which are precisely the same as that of the church they have left.

Fellowship was denied by the original members, and, according to church rule, Brother Bowman, on whom it is sought to cast the blame, is as "a heathen man and a publican."

Now, if this were merely a dispute about doctrine, or a wrangle otherwise among the brethren, it would not be properly a subject for newspaper comment. But if, it be true, as we are told it is, that the real object in the control of a powerful and useful public institution (the Kentucky University), then both the press and the people of the State are deeply interested, and their voice should be heard. The Kentucky University, with its magnificent endowment fund of eight hundred thousand dollars, is one of the noblest institutions in the land. It has risen to its present mammoth proportions through the generosity of the people of the State, and of the General Government. And, although inaugurated under the auspices of a particular sect, the original purpose of its founder, Regent John B. Bowman, was, we believe, to conduct it on a broad and liberal rather than a narrow and sectarian basis. This liberality of the Regent has displeased a number of the influential leaders in the church, who seek to displace him, obtain the control of the University to parcel out the endowed professorships among their favorites, and run the institution according to their own peculiar views. This does not appear upon the surface, but it has been charged upon them by the friends of the University. But whether or not this be true, there are one or two important points that stand out in bold relief. The Kentucky University is the creation of Regent Bowman. He has devoted sixteen years of his life to the object, and raised every dollar of its munificent fund by his own energy and exertions. His management of the fund, which is beyond the criticism of his enemies, has assured the prosperity and permanency of the institution. The Board of Curators who govern it are satisfied with his management, and everybody else is, so far as we know, and if there is no fault to be found with the Regent, the public must suspect that somebody else sees he has done a big thing, and as it is a good thing, that somebody else would like to put Bowman out and somebody else in.

It may be that the Regent is "as a heathen and a publican," but so long as he affords a place where even the poorest may learn to be a preacher or a lawyer or a mechanic, and that at the smallest cost, or at no cost if he chooses to work, then the people of Kentucky prefer that he shall manage the institution which he himself created.

Italian Opera.

Italian opera, having lingered through a half dozen brief New York lives within five years past, has been revived with this month at the Academy with Mlle. Christine Nilsson as its exponent. As might be expected, she has made a success. With a better voice and method than any singer who has crossed the Atlantic since Sontag and Lind, it is natural that the long interval of twenty years should have prepared the public for a sensation, and the second Swedish songstress is probably destined to achieve as profitable and successful, if not as demonstrative, a season as did our first visitor from the Scandinavian hills—less demonstrative because former experience has made us more critical. The first several nights in New York have been ovations of flowers and sacrificed gloves, and the Lucia, Marguerite, Zerlina, Violetta and Lady Henrietta of Miss Nilsson have been accorded lengthy critical and exceedingly complimentary notices in the daily journals.

We are to have herself and company with us in January, it is said, and her two concerts here last winter will interest all who then heard her as to what we are to expect of her third visit. The troupe consists of the new tenor Capoul, Brignoli, Mlle. Corani, erst prima donna of various Italian theaters, Mlle. Leon Duval, Hermanns, MM. Barre and Jamet and Miss Cary; but whether they are for New York alone remains for Baron Strakusch to tell. They are to be at the Opera House, and there is no danger but that the audiences of last winter will be repeated in those of the new-year time.

Miss Nilsson's success in Ophelia—a brief knowledge of which we had in concert—would have prepared us for a similar success in Lucia, but as Lady Henrietta, the full antithesis of the other, a triumph could hardly have been expected. But the critics—and, certes, they ought not to be blind leaders of the blind—the critics are but little less sparing of their praise in the one than in the other. However that may be, there is no one of us who has heard Patepa in the Last Rose of Summer but will look forward with very great interest to Miss Nilsson's rendering of the exquisite melody. If Miss Nilsson, then, has been successful in these two very opposite characters—and there seems to be a charmingly comfortable unanimity in such opinion—there can be but little doubt as to her rendering of Violetta, of Zerlina, or, indeed, of any of the characters in which she is advertised to appear and has appeared. Her Marguerite, what with her face and figure and voice, should be exquisite.

Signor Victor Capoul seems to have divided the honors with the prima donna. With more art but less force than Wachtel, he has been much more of a favorite, and has even attracted numbers from the Stadt Theater to the aristocratic quarter up town, most of whom come to institute comparisons intended to be invidious to the Italian, but all of whom seem to have admired his better culture. In any event, there has developed something of a national feeling in the matter, and he could have no better augury of attention, which he will no doubt do his best to force through the gamut of curiosity into partisanship. The rest of the company fill up the interstices except Brignoli, whose voice is still complimented, but whose acting is passed over in decorous silence.

The orchestra is under charge of Max the Second.

As yet, this prefatory article must be gossipy. The leave-taking of academic admirers and marking out of the winter campaign will allow us to be more explicit.

The London Press.

Although to the most of us the world of London journalism is known mainly by the titles of its leading dailies with engines of such great power, in directing the thought and action of the men best known to us beyond our own shores, are invented with an intellect perhaps directly proportioned to the ambiguity of our acquaintance. The London Times is a synonym for everything that is potent and perfect in journalism, and even national pride would barely hide the oft-repeated statement that the leading American newspapers were not only better informed, but better edited, than their English contemporaries, over the stubborn rock of this impression. It was stated, and has been reiterated, that intelligence of the great battles that have convulsed Europe in the last decade was more rapid, thorough and correct, in our best-known journals, than in the columns of the Times itself, hardly removed a cannon-shot from the ruins of conflict. Be that as it may, the interest exists, and therefore a few notes out of James Grant's otherwise execrable History of the London Press, which has just appeared, will be more or less readable.

The Morning Post, with the lapse of a few months, will celebrate the centenary anniversary of its birth. Founded in 1772, it is the oldest and most aristocratic of all the London journals. Its price is six cents per copy, and its circulation between three and four thousand a day. The Post has numbered among its editors Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and its contributors Southey and Charles Lamb. The latter appears to have been its "paragraphist," receiving sixpence apiece therefor. Coleridge seems to have been paid on the same magnificent scale, for as chief editor his salary was a guinea a week. The specialty of the Post is its "fashionable intelligence," being mostly a list of the guests at fashionable dinners, balls and concerts in the West End. These are all paid for, and from them the Post derives a most comfortable revenue, the prices ranging from two and three to forty dollars for the more pretentious occasions. For those who are familiar with editorial rooms the purlieus—for so they are—of the Post are marvels in newspaperdom. Mahogany doors, rosewood desks and handsome carpets make up the tout ensemble of the rooms, and you even have to ring a bell to gain admission into their sacred portals. The Post inaugurated, at least in London, the practice of musical and theatrical critiques, a custom which has since been generally adopted. Its present editor is Mr. Borthwick, who has occupied that position for twenty years.

The Times stands second in point of age, though first in influence. Started in 1785 under the name of the Daily Universal Register it adopted its present title three years later. Its daily circulation may now be put at some sixty-five thousand—a circulation which pays all expenses, leaving the immense sum derived from advertisements as clear gain. These advertisements occupy a large portion of its space—an average of eight pages and a half—and net about $100 a column, making the enormous income of nearly a million and a half dollars per annum. The Times is owned mainly by Mr. John Walter, who is the member for Berkshire and lives in state in that county, his residence being almost palatial in its proportions and appointments. The editor-in-chief is Mr. Thaddeus Delane, once Delaney, who dropped the terminal y from a snobbish fear, it seems, of its Hibernian sound. Mr. Delane is a famous diner-out, and is hand-in-glove with the Prince of Wales, Mr. Gladstone, Disraeli, and most of the political notabilities of the island. His province is only to revise and correct the manuscripts submitted to him, and he is reported to exercise his prerogative with an unsparing hand—a regular slasher. The chief spirit, however, of the Times is Mr. Mowbray Morris, who engages writers, correspondents and reporters, and generally directs the policy of the paper. The others are mere puppets in his hands. Mr. Delane is reported to be in receipt of a salary of $20,000 per annum, but as the proprietors of the Times are not remarkable for their communicativeness this is not official. The power and the policy of the Times are too well known to need comment. It daily publishes its boast as the "leading journal of Europe."

Next in influence, perhaps, is the Daily Telegraph, which placards every dead wall and advertises in every omnibus and public carriage in England that it has the "largest circulation in the world." Its daily circulation is now stated as 190,000, and its gross receipts are estimated at about $1,600,000 per annum. The Telegraph was established in 1855, and was at first a failure, but coming into the hands of Mr. Joseph Moses Levy, who immediately put its price down to a penny a copy, it speedily reached its present position. It has always been liberal in politics, until, its influence being with governmental consideration, a few sops were thrown its proprietors in the way of invitations to "receptions," since which it has supported the administration. Its proprietors are hard taskmasters and poor pursers, making it the most unpopular journal in London to newspaper men. Its present editor is Mr. Thornton Hunt, eldest son of the late Leigh Hunt.

Of the other papers the most important are the Morning Advertiser, a paper devoted to and curiously enough owned by a company styled the London Licensed Victuelers, being the property of the city; the paper is to be found in every taproom in London, a subscription being one of the conditions of membership—the Pall Mall Gazette, probably the best literary paper in the city, and whose title seems to have been taken from Pendennis' venture in Thackeray's novel of that name, and the Globe, which is an evening paper, a full-fledged Tory journal, and has a circulation of 25,000. The Daily News started with a brilliant outlook, with Charles Dickens as editor-in-chief and a corps of eminent writers and contributors, but after an enormous outlay of capital dragged on a precarious existence until the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, when, by immense exertions in the way of obtaining fresh and extensive reports, its circulation increased largely. The other papers are the Standard and Echo, the former of which advertises itself as "the largest paper on the planet"—they try to outdo themselves in this line of advertising, these London papers—and the latter is a half-penny sheet, having a circulation of about 80,000.

Such are the London newspapers. It would be a lengthy matter to institute a comparison between them and leading journals on this side of the water, and perhaps, from the different class of readers to which they respectively appeal, profitless when done.

☞ The Pittsburgh Woman Suffrage Association informs the world that "man is only an imperfectly developed woman." Does the P. W. S. A. mean to say that an imperfectly developed woman is a man?

☞ A number of Kuklux, ninety years of age, have been captured in South Carolina. The troops ought not to stop to drag old men like these to prison. The best way is to Grosvenor them on the spot.

☞ Mr. William H. Osbun, of Philadelphia, Grosvenored his wife the other day. He had been drinking freely, poor fellow, and never dreamed that he was making a Sheridan of himself.

CITY ITEMS.

Glen Lee Bourbon Whisky

is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Lyon's Patent Gold Smooth by calling for Dr. Lyon, manufactured by Carroll, Hazard & Co., New York.

Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil

invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Milwaukee, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed their beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. James Keller.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Wanted.

A partner to associate with the subscriber in forming a banking house in the city of New York. To a gentleman of business qualifications and good standing, possessing capital, desiring to engage in a pleasant, legitimate and safe business, this presents an excellent opportunity. The subscriber possesses a good business experience, has fair amount of capital, and good standing in the community. Address J. C., box 877, post-office, New York city.

Just Received.

Shrewsbury oysters, lobsters, crabs, fresh venison, &c., just received by Phil Lotsich, corner Seventh and Main.

To One and All.

Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists. no6 WFSM

Barnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 324 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 d&wly

MARRIED.

GARDNER—HUBER—On the 8th instant, at the College street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. T. Humphrey, Mr. Isaac W. Gardner and Miss Arda M., daughter of Capt. J. Fred. Huber, all of this city.

At the above ceremony, afternoon one of the most recherche entertainments of the season was witnessed at the Chestnut-street Methodist Church, in the marriage of Rolfe Fleisher to Miss Emma Harris, both of Kentucky's most beautiful and accomplished daughters. The groom is a member of the firm of Fleisher, Speed & Co., and the bride is the daughter of Mr. Richard Harris, of Providence ever attended them.

DIED.

BRILL—On Thursday, the 9th inst., at o'clock P. M., after long sickness, Mrs. Joseph Brill, aged 50 years and 11 days, born in Savannah, Ga.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Seventh street, between Kentucky and Chuvalli, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Martyrs of Neglect.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well-known specific are always ready to testify to its virtue as a preventive and a remedy. They are spread over the whole country; they are eager to praise and recommend it, and yet, notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases, against which it is a sure protection, who, either through indifference or incredulity, neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and means of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange, it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these martyrs of neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent, and as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact that, when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it can and does effect a cure. As a protective against all diseases most common at this season there is nothing comparable with it.

no6 codSatW

AWFUL DEFEAT!

The rout is complete! The last hope of the parties who have been getting up Scalp Poisons to compete with

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye

is

TRYING TO VOTE.

Desperate Efforts of the Woodhull Women at the New York Polls.

"I Went for Bill Tweed."

The champions of woman suffrage need not despair. Several attempts were made to vote yesterday, and one of them was crowned with success. On Friday last, Mrs. Margaret M. Miller, residing at 58 Dey street, registered her name as a voter at the polling-place, 191 Greenwich street, near Fulton. Mrs. Miller expressed her intention to the clerk, but that gentleman did not regard it in such a favorable light as the fair suffragist. However, after duly consulting with the inspectors, he decided to place it on the list. Yesterday morning Mrs. Miller determined to go and vote, but on passing the door of the polling-place the policemen, inspectors and other officials presented such a formidable array that she was quite dissuaded from entering. On her return home she met Mr. Bernal Schram, a friend, and he determined to accompany Mrs. Miller to the polls. Arrived at their destination Mrs. Miller, advancing to the ballot-box, was accosted by the inspector, who said, "I suppose you want to vote?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Miller, "I have come here for that purpose, but I suppose you will challenge me."

"Oh, no," rejoined the inspector, "we know you, Mrs. Miller, and we have no objection to accepting your vote."

At this point the Republican inspector interfered, having an objection to the vote, but after some conversation they unanimously agreed to accept it.

Mrs. Miller, who had kept the tickets tightly rolled up in her hand, endeavored to place them in the box herself, but the inspector interfered and kindly unfolded the slips and deposited them in their several receptacles.

"That is all, I suppose," said Mrs. Miller, and bidding the inspectors good morning she left the place.

Mrs. Miller speaks in high terms of the gentlemanly behavior of the inspectors, asserting that no unseemly or unwarranted remarks were made as she left or entered the place, and describes her treatment as being most courteous. She is in high glee at her achievement, as she is the first woman who has voted at the election, and last evening she remarked to a World reporter: "Notwithstanding all that they have said of the 'Boss,' I went for old Bill Tweed."

REPULSE OF WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN.

Intense was the excitement caused yesterday at the little furniture store on Sixth avenue, which did duty as the polling-place for the Twenty-third district of the Twenty-first ward, when a carriage and pair drove up opposite the door and from which alighted three ladies and a gentleman. No less noted personages were these than Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, Miss Tennie C. Claflin, Mrs. Daniels, of Boston, and Judge Reymert. Both the former ladies had arrived there provided with their tickets fully prepared to test their right to vote as citizens of the United States. Since these ladies registered their names on Friday last, at which time not the slightest opposition was manifested towards them, much had been said relative to the issue of the project. Consequently there were a number of loiterers hanging about the polls yesterday anxious to catch a glimpse of the woman's rights champion, but to their credit may it be said that they indulged in no unseemly language or behavior of any kind as the women suffragists passed through the outer room into the smaller one beyond, where the whole paraphernalia of the ballot was in full working order under the guidance of two or three inspectors.

"Take your turn," shouted the police officers, as a rush was made to obtain a front place. Mrs. Woodhull, thinking this remark was intended for her, immediately stepped back, but American gallantry would not allow mere voters to take precedence of the fair voter; the consequence was that Mrs. Woodhull found herself almost hustled into the front rank, so anxious were those present to see the issue.

Holding the tiny bundle of tickets between her finger and thumb, Mrs. Woodhull stretched forth her right hand towards the inspector, but that official deigned not to take any notice; not until Mrs. Woodhull had expressed her desire in words to record her vote.

"I can't take it," said the inspector.

"You refuse to take my vote?" rejoined Mrs. Woodhull.

"We can't receive it," was the answer.

"By what right," continued Mrs. Woodhull, "do you refuse to accept the vote of a citizen of the United States?"

"By this," said the man, producing a copy of the first constitution of the State of New York, which reads "all males," &c.

"But refer to the second article," replied Judge Reymert; "you will there find that 'all citizens' are entitled to vote."

"We haven't a copy of the second constitution here," said the inspector, "and even if we had I could not take the vote."

"Why?" asked the Judge.

"Because we were told to refuse."

"I challenge you," continued the judge; "will you swear?"

"No."

"Then I will send for a copy of the second constitution, which completely kills the first, and then see upon what authority you refuse to take the lady's vote," threatened the judge.

A messenger was thereupon dispatched to fetch the required book. Meanwhile Mrs. Woodhull crossed to the side, and the balloting went on briskly. When the constitution arrived, Judge Reymert found the place, and, approaching the inspectors, accompanied by Mrs. Woodhull, requested the officer to read the article which specified that no citizen shall be deprived of his privileges or immunities, &c.

"I can't look at it," replied the man.

"Can you give me a reason?" asked the Judge.

"I can give you no further information on the subject" was the response.

"Are you aware that you are liable to a penalty of $500?" queried a bystander.

"I know nothing about it," responded the officer.

Mrs. V. C. Woodhull then withdrew. Miss Tennie C. Claflin then tendered her vote, but the same answer was vouchsafed as in Mrs. Woodhull's case. The party then retired.

Mrs. Woodhull's indignation was scarcely controllable. Immediate steps are to be taken by Mrs. Woodhull's lawyer to sift the matter right through, and test the question whether the rejection of Mrs. Woodhull's proffered ballot was justified or not.

MRS. THOMPSON'S DEFEAT.

The inspectors of election had evidently, so the ladies thought, entered into a conspiracy, for the refusal to receive their votes seemed to be quite unanimous and unhesitating. Mrs. Leland, who resides in Fifteenth street, and who, not having resided thirty days in her ward, was for that reason disqualified for voting, pioneered Mrs. Thompson, of 769 Sixth avenue, to the polls yesterday about 10 o'clock. The ladies went unprovided with escorts, feeling more safe from insult alone. The office was in a cigar store on Eighth avenue, and filled with numerous friends of the Tammany inspectors and the challengers and policemen. There was hardly room to move. The inspector had just called out to the polling clerk, "All right, Bill?" "Yes; votes the whole ticket;" when the door opened, and everything was instantly hushed.

"Make way for the ladies," called out a policeman, and all the way there could be made was immediately provided.

The would-be voters, Mrs. Thompson closely veiled in the rear of Mrs. Leland, who took the lead very firmly, stepped to the counter and tendered the little bunch of tickets.

"No, ma'am; can't receive them," said the inspector, with an awkwardly polite bow.

Nothing more was said. The ladies retired, with the crowd smiling slightly but significantly. The inspector heaved a sigh of relief, as if a duty very disagreeable to his sense of delicacy had been discharged.

THE DISCOMFITURE OF MRS. PARKER.

Mrs. Parker fared no better than Mrs. Thompson. With Mrs. Rose McKinley for a chaperone, she prepared herself to "try," as she said. The ladies appeared very jolly withal, evidently appreciating the tinge of humor which colored the whole affair. The distance was but a trifle from Mrs. Parker's to the polls, and having procured tickets at the corner the two approached the boxes. The crowd within and without was very great—so great that entrance to the tailor's shop was not gained without difficulty.

"Hillo! here comes the women," said one.

"Yes; now we will have some fun, you can bet," was the answer—spoken with evident gusto.

But the lovers of the humorous were doomed to disappointment this time; there was very little fun to be had. Making their way to the counter amid clouds of cigar-smoke and not a few derisive whisperings, the ladies learned over upon the ballot-boxes as if to charm the inspector or intimidate him—it is a question which—into assent. The first one addressed was manifestly somewhat touched, and fearful, doubtless, of himself, mutely pointed to a colleague who was leaning back in a chair, poised on two legs, with stolid indifference to what was passing, now and then relieving himself of a considerable quantity of tobacco-juice. Thus directed, Mrs. McKinley, who acted as a sort of negotiating commissioner for her principal, addressed herself to the last-mentioned individual:

"This lady came here to register the other day," said she, "and you took her name and residence—Mrs. Annie Kimball Parker. She now desires to cast her vote."

No reply, but a shake of the head and a compression of the lips on the part of the inspector.

"Do you not consider me a citizen of the United States?" said Mrs. Parker, speaking for herself this time.

Still no answer.

"Have you examined and reflected upon the clause in the State constitution that I read you on Saturday?"

"Yes; but you can't vote," came at last from the compressed lips, a trifle sulkily.

"But, I appeal to the Constitution of the United States. I thought you political men of any standing regarded that as paramount to all others?"

Simply a shake of the head followed. The bystanders were beginning to find it tedious and the ladies soon came to be of the same opinion. It was like a pugilistic attack on a stone wall. So, with one more appeal from Mrs. McKinley, and a disgusted "So much the worse for Tammany, then"—which it is to be feared was not quite sincere—from Mrs. Parker, they departed, preserving the ticket as a memento.

"It is to be hoped," remarked the latter, when they were beyond the cigar smoke, "that we shall one day have a more respectable place to vote in, a place of our own."

"Yes," returned Mrs. McKinley, "but I noticed that we spread a refining influence around us whenever we enter such a place as this even." The inspector's lips relaxed into a broad smile at the "Tammany" remark, the crowd once more gathered round the ballot-boxes and gazed wistfully at their contents, but everybody seemed to think no allusion to the incident which had just happened would be best.

MRS. M'KINLEY ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Mrs. Francis Rose McKinley left her residence, 860 Sixth avenue, yesterday forenoon, and proceeded to the polling-place of the Twenty-fourth district of the Nineteenth ward, accompanied by a World reporter and a gentleman-friend named Nevin. Mrs. McKinley was attired in a [illegible] silk dress, paniered a la pompadour, with [illegible] insertion and gathered backs. In her right hand she carried a copy of the Constitution of the United States, elaborately bound in blue and gold. On the way to the polling-place Mrs. McKinley told she favored the Reform party, and thought Judge Barrett a nice young man, who was in favor of woman suffrage. As Mrs. McKinley approached the front entrance to the polling-place, which was the barber-shop of Charles Leitz, 810 Third avenue, Mr. George E. Lovelace, chairman of the board of inspectors, who was looking out of the door, suddenly disappeared, an expression of intense anguish on his face. He darted through a side door into the barber-shop, where, seated at a table, were Messrs. John Rourke and George E. Cushing, the other two inspectors. Mr. Lovelace sank into a chair, threw off his hat, wiped his forehead rapidly, and said: "Get ready, boys, she's coming."

"Who's coming?"

"Mrs. McKinley."

"O-o-h!" said Messrs. Rourke and Cushing.

The next moment Mrs. McKinley entered. She addressed Mr. Lovelace: "I registered as a voter here the other day, sir, and am now desirous of voting."

For aesthetic effect there had been a curtain of calico hung across the barber-shop so as to divide the polling-place from the space in which the barber proprietor exercised his art, and as the last word of Mrs. McKinley's sentence died away, the North German voice of Mr. Leitz was heard, "Oh mine Cott, shentlemens, dore is dot lady as vants to vote."

The sounds of the rapid razors stopped, and even the snuffle of impatient subjects of the barber were no longer heard. Mr. Lovelace gave a wistful look at his fellow-inspectors, and straightening himself up said in a submissive way, "Madam, I regret to inform you that your name is not on the registry. In fact, we removed it from the registry, and I can not receive your vote."

Mr. Lovelace bowed with a sympathizing air, as if to say the day seemed dark before him in consequence of the obligation which had devolved on him. Mrs. McKinley said: "But the constitution provides that all citizens exclusive of sex are entitled to register and vote."

"Well," said Mr. Lovelace, "perhaps you think a boy of 13 years can vote. It's no use talking, madam, you can't vote."

"Well," said Mrs. McKinley, "if you have taken my name off the register there is no use in my waiting any longer," and so she departed.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS.

The Executive Committee and the Democratic Party.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Permit me, sir, as a citizen and an humble working member in the ranks of the Democratic party, to occupy a short space in the columns of your valuable paper, upon a question of vital importance to that party, and one in which every Democrat in our city should at this time take a deep and lively interest.

If I understand the matter aright, the main object of the Democratic party in the appointment of an Executive Committee was to have a small and wieldy body of its members in what might be termed perpetual session, and whose duty it should be to watch over and protect the interests of the whole party, and to devise from time to time such measures as would in their good judgment add strength and harmony and consequent success to the Democracy of our city.

Such, I think, every intelligent man must concede to be their duty.

But the question arises, have they, as a committee, performed that duty, and if so how?

Let us inquire into the matter as to how they, as an Executive Committee, have fulfilled their promises to the Democratic party. Here we are to-day upon the eve of an important municipal election with some five or six candidates claiming the suffrages of the Democratic party of this city for advancement to the very important office of Chief Engineer of our Fire Department, while on the other hand, the Radical element, always active and ever vigilant, confronts us with an united front, a popular candidate and a largely increased vote over that polled in 1870.

And yet our Executive Committee remain silent, which passiveness, when taken into account, evidently means, if it has any signification at all, a secret desire on their part to rather witness the defeat of the entire Democratic party at our approaching municipal election than to suffer the defeat of some of our present city officials before a Democratic convention.

I know it has been said, and changes have been rung upon it, that conventions, as heretofore organized and conducted in this city, were but mere frauds upon our people. Granting this to be true, still there are times when party discipline and a party's success demand the interposition of some saving power. Such are the necessities of to-day; and the best interests of the Democratic party demand that its Executive Committee shall take a decisive step in this matter, irrespective of personal friends or personal enemies, and adopt such means as will preserve the party intact, and save it from that defeat and shame which is certain to follow the election on the first Monday of December next.

The party at large is keenly sensible of these necessities, and demands that its Executive Committee shall fulfill the trust confided to their keeping; and since we can not, under existing circumstances, have a primary election to determine who shall be the candidates for our various city offices, let us have a convention to decide, and by presenting an united front secure ourselves from defeat.

The further we investigate these matters, the more deeply we should become impressed with the paramount necessity there exists of strict party discipline at this time.

As I before remarked, we have five or six candidates in the field—the Radical party but one.

Here, let us take the popular vote, as polled in our city for August, 1870, as a basis for our calculations, and in order to better elucidate the question before us.

In August, 1870, the vote of our entire city did not, if my memory serves me aright, exceed in round numbers 13,000.

Of this number the Radical candidate received 5,200, leaving a surplus in favor of the Democratic party of 7,800 votes. (At that time, you will also bear in mind, there was but one Democratic candidate for said office in the political field, and he, too, the nominee of a convention.) Now let us divide this surplus of 7,800 votes among the five or six Democratic candidates for the office of Chief Engineer of our Fire Department, and see where we stand: Say that A receives 3,000, B 2,000, C 1,500, D 1,000, E and F 300.

Having thus disposed of the total Democratic vote of the city, I would now ask, is it not too plain to admit of doubt that the Radical party, with its increased vote over that of August, 1870, will triumphantly elect its candidate for the Fire Department in 1871?

Now I would venture the question, is this the desire of our Executive Committee, or do they imagine it to be the wish of the Democratic party at large?

Do this Executive Committee imagine for a moment that the Democratic party approves or sanctions such neglect of duty to its interests as is evidenced by their passiveness? Or do they imagine that the future welfare and success of the Democratic party of this city solely depend upon the retention of one or more of thier (the Executive Committee's) particular favorites in office, even though such retention should be detrimental to the interests of that party at present?

If such be their desire, let them proclaim it to the party. Let them come forward and say that,

Whereas, We, as your Executive Committee, after mature deliberation upon what the prospects of our particular friends, A B and C, would be before a convention, do not believe it would redound to either their private or pecuniary interests to hold a convention at this time to nominate candidates for the city offices at the approaching municipal election. Therefore,

Resolved, That while we acknowledge ourselves to be your Executive Committee, we still claim to be governed by a higher law than that of your (our creator's) mere will, and feeling convinced of the great necessity there exists of retaining in their city offices the present incumbents, have, in very private conclave assembled, deemed it highly preferable that you, as a party, should be compelled to witness the election of the Radical candidate for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of our city rather than disturb the equilibrium of our particular friends in their present and more lucrative offices, by having a convention to nominate candidates for the various city offices at this time. DEMOCRAT.

Why Bullock Ran Away.

[H. V. Redfield's Georgia Letter in Cincinnati Commercial.]

I will tell you why Bullock ran away. He had issued to H. J. Kimball and others all the bonds going to the Macon and Brunswick road, over five millions of dollars, while still the road lacked seventy-five miles of being completed. The work is now stopped, and the State has of course been swindled. Kimball ran short of funds and got the Governor to over-issue the amount of funds due him, so that he could hypothecate them. He deposited them in New York and obtained an advance of sixty cents on the dollar. When the time came to redeem he could not do it, and as the Legislature was about to meet, they would be sure to unearth the whole thing, expose the fraud and impeach Bullock for violating the law. When Kimball failed, Bullock made frantic efforts to get up the money himself, so as to get back the bonds and show that Kimball had not been overpaid, but he failed. Some of the lessees of the State road proposed to help him, but all would not consent to it when they found the amount was so large. This last, however, is mere rumor. At all events, Bullock failed to raise the wind sufficient to set himself square on the record, and went to New York to see what he could do there. He had his resignation and "address to the people" all prepared before he left here, but to be kept secret until he found out what he could do in New York. He failed to make any arrangement there, and with certain impeachment staring him in the face if he came back, he let fly his address and resignation, and remains away. The conspiracy against him was none other than a determination to impeach him if he had misappropriated the public funds. If this could not have been proved against him, and a clear case made out, he would not have been impeached. The Democracy of this State are not anxious to make a martyr of Bullock, and the majority of the Legislature are not the men to commit perjury to remove an innocent man, especially so when he has only some twelve months to serve. Not two weeks ago Bullock told me that the present Legislature was one of the best that had ever been elected in Georgia; that they were capable and honest, although Democratic, and much better representatives of the people than the last one. The notion about a conspiracy against him, and "another attempt at separation," must have entered his head after he found out to a certainty that he could not replace what he had wrongfully taken from the Treasury. The fear that ran Bullock off was a consciousness of guilt.

SPONTANEOUS HYDROPHOBIA.

A Remarkable Case in Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 4.]

The death of James Bradford, late of Maysville, Kentucky, from hydrophobia, has created considerable interest among the medical fraternity of this city, mainly due to the supposition that it was a case of spontaneous hydrophobia. Some inaccuracies having appeared in the Enquirer respecting this man's death, we yesterday visited the hospital of the Good Samaritan on Lock street, where it occurred, to obtain the facts from the resident physician, as well as to be present at the *post-mortem* examination, which was made yesterday afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE CASE.

The victim of the mysterious disease came to the hospital of the Good Samaritan on Sunday afternoon last, in company with his brother. He walked to the hospital unaided, and presented himself at the office of Dr. Reade, the resident physician, seemingly perfectly rational. He complained of a sore throat, but gave as the reason for his coming to the hospital that he was suffering from the effects of a hurt by a bale of cotton falling on him. The soreness of the throat increasing, and the patient looking nervous, Dr. Reade suspected it might be a case of hydrophobia. To ascertain the fact, but to avoid exciting the fears of the patient, Dr. Reade inquired if he was hungry. Bradford said he could not eat. Could he drink? The patient looked nervous and excited, and replied he could not. Dr. Reade then consulted with Doctor Webb, of the hospital, and the conclusion they reached was, that it was a genuine case of hydrophobia. When water was offered to the patient he turned away his head and became greatly excited. All reasonable doubt being removed that the patient was suffering from this mysterious and terrible disease, he was removed to a private room in the hospital and his case was confided to Dr. Whittaker. Monday evening the patient became worse; he grew delirious, and his paroxysms became very violent. It was deemed necessary to handcuff him to prevent mischief to himself and those around him. About 12 o'clock his face became suffused, and presented a dreadful appearance; his eyes protruded, the skin and muscles of the upper jaw were greatly contracted, distinctly showing the teeth. The paroxysms increased in violence till Tuesday morning, twenty minutes to 9, when death released him from his sufferings.

TREATMENT OF THE CASE.

The patient was treated by Dr. Whittaker, with hypodermic injections of atropia and morphine, six grains of each being used. These injections were repeated six times, not, however, with any hope of effecting a cure, but simply to afford relief, in which they were measurably successful. In one of the intervals of quiet the patient declared that it seemed he had been in heaven.

SYMPTOMS PRECEDING DEATH.

The case presented an instance of unquestionable hydrophobia, without any history of a bite. Neither the patient nor any of his friends knew anything of his having been bitten, either recently or at any time during his life. After the first paroxysm he frequently exclaimed that he was a dead man. He seemed very suspicious of everything around him. The sight of food, water or ice produced paroxysms. His case was deemed hopeless from the first by Drs. Reade, Webb, Whittaker, Dawson, Graham and Professor Bartholow.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

The *post-mortem* examination which was made in the lecture-hall of the hospital, under the direction of Dr. Whittaker, revealed no abnormal symptoms. The brains and the active viscera underwent a rigid scrutiny—at least so it seemed to an unprofessional eye—but no trace of the subtle poison was discovered, and we believe never has been in any case of *post-mortem* examination when death has occurred from hydrophobia.

IS THE DISEASE INCURABLE?

Knowing that this disease is generally regarded by the medical faculty as incurable, we have condensed from Waterton's Essays on Natural History, recently published in England, an account of the wourali poison, which, he believes, will be found to be a remedy for this disease.

Waterton undertook a long and perilous journey into the interior of Guiana partly for natural history explorations, but mainly to obtain some pure wourali poison. This famous composition is used by the Indians of Guiana to envenom their arrows, and the history of its deadly effects was one of the astonishing tales which the early voyagers in the days of Sir Walter Raleigh told to wondering listeners on their return. Waterton believed that a substance so powerful would have medicinal virtues, and would prove a specific for hydrophobia and tetanus. Frightful spasm is the prominent symptoms of those awful maladies; complete quiescence is the effect of the administration of wourali.

Waterton penetrated into districts never before trodden by a civilized explorer, and from the Indians, who alone knew the paths of those dense forests, he obtained the mystery of wourali poison.

A day or two before the Macoushi Indian prepares his poison, he goes into the forest in quest of the ingredients. From a vine called the wourali, growing in these wilds, the principal ingredient is obtained. To this the Indian adds certain roots of a very bitter taste, and others containing a green and glutinous juice, two species of ants—one a large, black ant, so venomous that its sting produces a fever, the other a little red ant that stings like a nettle—he then adds the pounded fangs of the labarri snake and the counacouchi snakes. The poison is then prepared as follows: The wourali vine and the roots, after being scraped into thin shavings, are put into a kind of colander made of leaves, over which water is poured. The liquor that comes through has the appearance of coffee. The juice is squeezed from the roots, and lastly the snake fangs, ants and some pepper are bruised and thrown in. The mixture is then placed on a slow fire, and, as it boils, more of the juice of the wourali is added, as may be found necessary. It remains on the fire till reduced to a thick syrup of a deep brown color. When it has arrived at this state, a few arrows are poisoned with which to test its strength.

Waterton supposed that the addition of the fangs and ants was a superstitious delusion of the Indians.

No entirely successful experiments, as far as we know, have been made with the wourali poison on a human being laboring under hydrophobia; but Prof. Sewell, of the Veterinary College of London, after having made certain experiments with this poison, declared, before Sir Joseph Banks and a large company of scientific gentlemen, that, were he unfortunate enough to be bitten by a mad dog, and become infected with hydrophobia, he would not hesitate one moment in having the wourali poison applied, as he felt confident that its application would prove successful.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Killing is to commence in the pork-house next Monday.

The Criminal Court was not in session yesterday, but will meet this morning.

Henry S. Barnaby has been admitted to practice law in the Criminal Court.

David Baldwin, of Oregon township, starts on a prospecting tour to Illinois to-day.

A saddle-colored darkey, for drunkenness, was the sole business of Judge Matthews yesterday.

W. H. Beynroth is moving from this place to Middletown, Ky., and we thereby lose a good and wealthy citizen.

John Washington, colored, was admitted to the State Prison, South, yesterday, for a term of fourteen years.

Wm. Lampton, formerly of Jeffersonville, now of Brazil, Clay county, Ind., is in the city on a visit to his relatives.

The red foxes in Utica township are becoming so numerous as to be a source of great annoyance to the farmers in that locality.

The Ohio Falls Car Works yesterday shipped over the Jeff. road four splendid passenger coaches for the Columbus, Gilman and Clinton railroad.

J. P. Carr, late lessee of the Falls View Hotel, has located in Scott county, between Wooster and Austin, where he is now erecting a new residence.

Our readers must not confound the name of Geo. I. Gove with that of George Groves. It was the latter who was before Judge Matthews for disorderly conduct, and not Geo. I. Gove.

The Presbyterian Church is to be handsomely painted and generally rejuvenated, and the money to be realized by Rev. Hutchison's lectures on the Holy Land is to pay the bill.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather of yesterday, the ladies of St. Anthony German Catholic Church commenced their fair in Mozart Hall last night. The fair will be held to night and to-morrow night, and affords many attractions for pleasure-seekers.

Officer James Kennedy yesterday arrested John Gouse, a boy fourteen years of age, on the charge of stealing a silver watch, valued at fifteen dollars, from one Mr. Terry, a Government watchman in this city. The young culprit was subsequently arraigned before Judge Matthews, and held to bail in $100.

What wisdom is there in the practice of the City Council in passing city ordinances but failing to add a penalty to the violation of the ordinances, for the purpose of saving a few dollars by not advertising the ordinances? We fail to see any use in passing ordinances without penalties, and we would like to know how the people of the city are to know what the laws are unless they are published. Certainly the practice is absurd and the economy is ill-timed.

By special solicitation of Jeffersonville members of Knights of Pythias, jointly with the members of Louisville and New Albany lodges, the distinguished young actor, Lawrence Barrett, who has been playing to large and appreciative audiences during the week, will appear Saturday evening, at the Louisville Opera House, in the thrilling and all-absorbing drama of Damon and Pythias. Let the talented young actor have a full house on this occasion.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Professor Mueller's select dancing class for ladies and children meets on Saturday morning, November 11th, at 9 o'clock, and next Wednesday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, above Curran's drug store, cor. Spring and Chestnut streets.

☞ In collecting clothing for the Chicago sufferers in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, a few days since, the children in one of the infant schools were given a recess to go home and bring whatever wearing apparel they had to spare. One of the little girls went home for her share, and, as her mother had stepped out, concluded to help herself, and accordingly packed all the dresses, &c., of which she was possessed, save what she had on, and, with all the gravity possible, presented them to the committee, who, of course, packed them with the rest and sent them away. When the little girl's mother came to look for a change of clothes for the child after school, the discovery of what had been done took place, and the consternation in that family can better be imagined than described. The little miss said she had been sent home to get her clothes, and she had obeyed to the letter.

NAVIGATION.

Proceedings of the National Boatman's Convention.

How the Obnoxious Steamboat Law was Concocted.

An Outrage Upon the River Interests.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

[Special Report for the Courier-Journal.]

The convention was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock.

Upon motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STEAM.

The Committee on Steam reported as follows: We your Committee on Steam report that we fully concur in the law on steam as reported by the Cincinnati steamboatmen's association, with two exceptions. We recommend as follows: the use of [illegible] and steam gauges as in the law of 1871.

JOHN N. BOFFINGER,
H. J. BILLINGS,
S. B. KIRBY,
J. N. SHUNK,
GEO. AINSLIE,
R. C. GRAY.

N. B.—The pressure allowed by the Steam Committee was one hundred and fifty pounds working pressure on the 42-inch boiler; that to be a standard for all boilers of high pressure, and the hydrostatic test shall not exceed twenty-five pounds over the working pressure. The printed report was incorrect. This is taken on iron one-fourth inch thick.

J. N. SHUNK, Chairman.

Upon motion, the report was accepted.

The Committee on Transportation reported as per printed copy, which, upon motion, was accepted. As this report consists of over seventy sections, we omit it.

The following communication was received and read:

COMMUNICATION.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6, 1871.

At a meeting held this day in the city of Baltimore by parties representing the steamboat interests of this city, Joseph Cragg, Esq., and John S. Brown were appointed a committee to represent this interest in a convention to be held in Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, November 8, 1871.

A. L. HUGGINS, Pres't.

JAS. B. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LICENSE.

The Committee on License report that they approve sections 12, 15, 16, 17, as in original law; sections 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 39 and 48, except the last clause as adopted by the Cincinnati Association; section 51 referred to committee; sections 56, 59, 60, as adopted by the Cincinnati Association. Section 18 was amended, as per printed amendment marked one (1).

H. U. HART,
JOHN A. WOOD,
E. B. TRINADAD,
EBER WARD,
G. J. BLAKESLEY,
L. B. DUNHAM,
JOHN D. ELLIOTT,
J. B. HARMAN.

Upon motion the report of the committee was accepted.

THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

The Committee on Life-saving and also on Lights made the following report:

To the Steamboatmen's Convention:

GENTLEMEN—Having examined the sections referred to us, viz: 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 21, 47, 48 and 52, we do not see any necessity for change; would recommend the adoption of the printed report in the main. We would also state that the doors and blinds on all our steamers are so constructed that they may be taken off in an instant and used to save life, in addition to the various appliances referred to in the present law; that the legislative power of the inspectors ought to be reduced; they should be required to report to Congress each session, instead of making laws themselves. We are satisfied Congress never intended to make them, as a body, a legislative power, to be used and controlled to the injury of such an interest as the steamboats have become.

We would recommend to the convention the adoption of the following as to lights: Be it further enacted that all steamers shall be permitted to use refined petroleum of 140 deg. fire test for the purpose of lighting up their vessels.

O. F. PRESCOTT, Chairman.

Upon motion, the report of the committee was accepted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Capt. Bigley, of Pittsburgh, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention memorialize the Council of the city of Louisville, Ky., to cause the U. S. mail wharf-boat to be removed further up the river, say, at or near First street, to give more room and better security to towboats entering the canal with large fleets of barges in tow.

Upon motion, the resolution was referred to the Kentucky delegation.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. W. J. Kountz:

Resolved, That this Convention, before final adjournment in this city, shall appoint a day in the month of December next for reconvening in the city of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Whiting offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee, composed of —— members from Ohio and Mississippi-river district, from the Northwestern lakes and seaboard, to be appointed by this convention, whose duty it shall be, and who are hereby authorized, to take charge of and urge the passage at an early day of any and all practical and desirable amendments to the present steamboat law, be the same embraced in the proceedings of this body, or be they substitutes thereof.

Resolved, That the committee meet at such time and place prior to December, 1871, as may be determined on by their own action.

Upon motion, the whole subject was laid upon the table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAW AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Your Committee on Law and Executive Officers beg leave to make the following report on the sections of the law referred to them. Recommend the adoption of the following sections of the law without change, viz: Sections 1, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 40; also section 11, to the word employed in the sixth line of the first division in said section (balance of section not reported to your committee), 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71; also section 23 amended after the word treasury, in line 22, strike out shall be transmitted to Congress by time for the approval, which, when accepted and ratified by them, shall become a law from and after its passage. And further recommend the adoption of the following sections, A, B and C:

SEC. A. That in addition to the proceedings herein provided for, whenever information of any act, matter or thing done by any officer, appointed by virtue of this law, contrary to the provisions of that act, signed by any officer appointed under this law, or by three freeholders of any district over or in which such officer may have jurisdiction, or is lodged with the district attorney of the United States for such district, or the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall immediately cause proceedings, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, against such officer or officers, before the District Court of the United States; and if such court shall determine that such officer has willfully violated, or suffered others to violate, any of the provisions of this law, he shall be removed from office by the decree of said court.

SEC. B. That in all cases when a dispute shall arise between the inspector and the master or owner of a steamboat as to the proper fulfillment of the provisions of the law, the same shall be submitted immediately to the Collector of Customs for said district; and if he shall decide that there is reasonable grounds for belief that the law has been complied with as to the subject matter of dispute, he shall so certify, in writing, to the inspector, and thereupon proper papers shall be issued to said steamboat, stating the decision of the collector, and proceeding shall be taken at once against said master, owners, or said steamboat, to determine the matter before the proper court, which is hereby authorized to hear and determine the same in a summary measure, and on such proceedings found in the usual manner as may be, and the steamer allowed to run, being subject in all respects to the pains and penalties of this act, if it shall be determined that the law was not fully complied with.

SEC. C—The two following sections are intended only to apply to steamers navigating Western rivers:

And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer, deckhand, fireman, or other hand shall be employed on board any steamer aforesaid, bound from one place or port in the United States to another place or port therein, and shall refuse to perform any reasonable service required of him by the proper officer, unless for good and sufficient cause, he shall forfeit to said boat or owners thereof whatever wages may have accrued; and whenever any hand as aforesaid shall verbally contract to make any voyage as aforesaid and return by same steamer, and shall fail to comply with such agreement, or shall fail to perform all reasonable service as required of him until such time as said steamer shall be discharged of her trip at her return port, without good and sufficient cause, he shall forfeit whatever wages shall have accrued.

And be it further enacted, That whenever any master, or other officer in charge of any steamer aforesaid, shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, any officer, deckhand, fireman or other hand employed on such steamer during any voyage as mentioned in the preceding section, except for bad conduct or refusal to perform reasonable service, or other good and sufficient cause, such boat or owner shall pay said hand full wages and all reasonable expenses to place of embarkation, except in cases where the boat shall be detained an unusual time on the trip on account of low water, ice, accident to her hull or machinery, or other good and sufficient cause.

Upon motion, the report of the committee was accepted.

DISPATCHES.

Capt. J. S. Wise received the following telegram:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., 10 A. M., Nov. 9.

"I regret that my engagements will not allow me to meet your convention.

"JOHN SHERMAN."

Capt. Wise also received a dispatch from the Hon. Job E. Stevenson, saying that public business would prevent his attendance.

Various letters from steamboat companies in the North and West were received, heartily indorsing the objects of the convention, and asking that action be taken on various subjects.

Capt. J. T. Stockdale, of Pittsburgh, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be a committee appointed by the delegates from States, to consist of one person from each State, to whom the Standing Committee report shall be referred for classification and revision and report to the convention.

Upon motion the resolution was adopted.

Upon motion it was ordered that the convention take a recess of ten minutes in order that the committee provided for by Capt. Stockdale's resolution might be nominated.

Upon reassembling the committee was appointed by nomination at large, as follows:

James Lee, Jr., Tennessee; J. A. Williamson, Ohio; J. F. Stockdale, Pennsylvania; R. H. Woolfolk, Kentucky; H. M. Sweitzer, Indiana; H. H. Harrison, Tennessee; J. N. Boffinger, Missouri; John S. Brown, Maryland; J. M. Phillips, Illinois; J. F. Whiting, Michigan; G. J. Blakesley, Alabama; C. W. Copeland, New York; E. R. Perry, Louisiana; J. S. Newberry, member at large.

Capt. Stockdale offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. Newberry be appointed a member at large on the Committee on Classification and Revision.

Upon motion of Capt. Woolfolk, the invitation extended to the convention by Gen. Weitzel to visit the canal to-day, and which was adopted yesterday, was postponed indefinitely.

Capt. Bryson, of St. Louis, moved that Committee No. 6, appointed under the rules of order adopted yesterday, be sub-divided, and that a committee on general business be appointed.

The following gentlemen were appointed:

O. P. Shinkle, Ohio; M. A. Bryson, Missouri; W. J. Kountz, Pennsylvania; R. A. Lumpkin, Kentucky; G. W. Phillips, Illinois; W. H. Harrison, Tennessee; J. R. McCullough, Louisiana; E. Kirby, Michigan; J. F. Whiting, New York; G. J. Blakesley, Alabama; Joseph Craig, Maryland; John K. Booth, West Virginia.

On motion of Captain Bryson, the draft of a bill to enforce the provisions of the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, in manuscript, was referred to the Committee on General Business.

Captain Whiting, of Buffalo, moved that a committee be appointed and authorized to carry out the objects of this convention.

Captain Kountz suggested that a committee be appointed from each district of the West and Southwest, consisting of one, two, or three, or whatever number may be desirable, to levy a tonnage tax, to be collected from the owners of steamboats, and that so much of that tonnage as may be necessary be applied to carrying out the objects of the convention. The West and Southwest can easily collect twenty-five, thirty, or even fifty thousand dollars. I propose, before we get through with this business, to submit to this convention a plan whereby we can insure the cargoes upon our own steamers and have our own inspectors. That is what we want and what we will have to come to. That is what we require most particularly to-day. This convention should suggest how this money shall be applied and taken care of. If the committee appointed upon this subject will go to work, the convention will have something to act upon.

Capt. Whiting said he simply named the sum for general purposes. He would concur with Capt. Kountz that the committee should report the sum if desirable. He would suggest that they report also upon the ways and means of raising a sum for the benefit of the whole steamboat interest of the country.

Capt. Kountz said that he would say, for the information of the gentleman, that his suggestion was for the benefit of the West and Northwest. If the convention desires to raise one hundred thousand or two hundred thousand dollars to be used in carrying into execution the objects of the convention, he wanted them to say so.

Capt. Whiting said: We have not come here today for the purpose of organizing an insurance company. I claim to have been one of the originators of this convention, and I know that it was very far from the ideas of the gentlemen, as expressed in Washington, that the subject of levying a tax should be raised.

Capt. Gould said: I trust that the gentleman will withdraw his motion for the present. I am satisfied that the proposition will come up in its due course, but it should not come up at this moment and in this manner. My object is to get the subject, which we have referred to the special committee, into their hands in order that they may expedite their work. This matter will come before the convention at a subsequent time, and whether it shall be ten, twenty, or fifty thousand dollars, the convention is perfectly competent to determine. I object to detaining the committee with subjects that can be discussed hereafter.

Capt. Whiting—I accept the proposition of the gentleman, and withdraw my motion.

Capt. Kountz offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention take into consideration the inspection of steamboat hulls, and how and by whom they shall be inspected.

Upon motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on General Business.

The convention then adjourned until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at three o'clock by the president, Mr. John S. Newberry.

Upon motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Committee on General Business reported separate sections as follows:

Resolved, That this convention hereby recommend that all inspections of steamboat hulls made by the Government inspectors shall be classified by them, and that such inspections be sufficient for all insurance purposes upon steamboat hulls and cargoes on the Western and Southern waters.

Upon motion the matter was laid upon the table.

Mr. Smith, of New York, presented the following as the New York delegation:

New York Delegation—C. Copeland, Cyrus P. Smith, W. P. Clyde, H. T. Livingston, C. H. Delamater, Geo. H. Reynolds, R. Peck, C. P. St. John.

New Jersey—B. S. Osson, Anning Smith.

Mr. Smith, New York—I wish to state what interest we are here representing. You are all aware that New York has a large amount of property. We represent from the city of New York property invested in tugboats at least eighty millions. Including Boston, Portland and Philadelphia, we represent $100,000,000. We represent ferries in the city of New York at least $5,000,000. We represent at least $2,000,000 in tugboats. We feel that New York harbor is a pretty important matter of consideration to this convention. The amount of property that is invested there, and other interests of various kinds, will require pretty serious consideration of this convention and of Congress when it shall pass a proper bill. I state these items that the convention may know about what quantity of property we have in the harbor of New York.

The Committee on General Business reported back to the convention, with their indorsement, the following bill to enforce the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States:

A BILL TO ENFORCE THE PROVISIONS OF THE TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST ARTICLE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That any person or persons who by virtue of any authority, or pretended authority, of any State or municipal government, shall demand or collect any tax upon the tonnage of any vessel for the privilege of landing at or making fast to any public wharf or landing, shall, upon the conviction of such offense, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, the amount of which fine shall be paid into the United States Treasury to the credit of the judiciary fund, and he or they shall be further liable to a sum equal to double the amount of the illegal taxes or fees demanded or collected, one half to be paid to the informer and the other to be placed to the credit of the judiciary fund.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who shall demand or collect any harbor dues or other taxes levied, or pretended to be levied, on the merchandise, trade, imports or cargoes of any vessel, except so much as shall be necessary to maintain the necessary piers, wharves or docks, and to execute the necessary inspection laws of the several States, and any person or persons who by virtue of any authority, or pretended authority, under any State or municipal government, shall collect any such illegal tax, fees or dues, or shall attempt to collect the same, shall, upon the conviction of each offense, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, the amount of which fine shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the judiciary fund, and he or they shall further be liable to pay a sum not exceeding double the amount of the illegal taxes, fees or dues thus collected, or attempted to be collected, one half to be paid to the informer, and the other to be placed to the credit of the judiciary fund.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons appointed, or pretending to be appointed, by any State or municipal authority for the purpose of regulating the berthing or dockage of vessels, shall at any time demand or receive, directly or indirectly, any gift, present or bribe from any owner, master or consignee of any vessel, he or they shall, upon the conviction of each offense, be liable to be fined one thousand dollars, one half to go to the informer, and be subject to imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4th. *And be it further enacted*, That any captain or master of a vessel, or any other person being the duly authorized agent of any vessel, line of vessels, or transportation company, who shall pay, with or without protest, any such illegal taxes, fees or dues as are prohibited by this act, may recover the same from the person or persons collecting the same, by action in appropriate form, in the District Court of the United States of the district where the collection was made, and the courts of the United States shall have full jurisdiction of all cases arising under this act.

Upon motion, the report was accepted.

Moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Smith, of New York—That is a subject about which I have some knowledge and experience so far as the harbor of New York is concerned. What is the practice upon the Western waters I know not. The wharves in the City of New York are, at least most of them, quite rotten. They are not public property and the corporation has no power over them except to direct that they be kept in repair. The practice has been to charge wharfage by the ton. We charge now two cents on the first hundred tons, a cent on the next hundred tons, and one-fourth of a cent on all tonnage above. Vessels tied to vessels lying at the wharf pay half these rates. We are perfectly aware that there has been great imposition upon the public by harbor-masters. The city of New York has, for the last fifteen years, been endeavoring to correct that evil. I may allude to the fact that I occupied the position in the Senate of New York of chairman of the committee on wharves. We took testimony, and convicted every harbor-master of receiving bribes, and every one was removed. But the new ones are rather worse than the old ones. [Applause.]

I have known instances where the harbor-master received from $100 to $1,000 for allowing a vessel to come to the wharf, and the owners of a vessel just in from China, loaded with a valuable cargo, would rather pay this sum than have their vessel lie at anchor where it is liable to be destroyed. Now, how are we going to reach these men under the bill?

Another serious objection to my mind is, has Congress a right to regulate wharfage in a State? But whether that difficulty would apply to the harbors of the West I know not. The bribery going on is neither in the power of Congress nor the States to regulate these affairs. They are political offices. In my mind there is a difficulty in Congress doing this.

Captain Bryson, of St. Louis—I would suggest that the law in the State of New York is somewhat peculiar. That State law punishes the receiver of the bribe as well as the one who offers it.

Moved by Mr. Smith that the city of New York be excepted from the operations of this bill.

Mr. Bryson explained that the bill simply referred to public wharf property, and as New York possessed no public wharves it would not affect that city in the least; upon which statement Mr. Smith withdrew the motion.

Upon motion the report was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. Gould:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of one from each delegation, to consider and report to the convention the proper character of railroad bridges and those hereafter to be constructed across navigable streams, and to recommend what, in their judgment, is the best plan of securing the necessary legislation to prevent further obstruction of navigation by railroads.

And that the same committee be requested to report the most practicable plan of improving the navigable waters of the country.

Upon motion, the resolution was referred to a special committee of one from each State.

The Committee on Law reported that they had taken as a basis the new law reported by the Cincinnati delegation and suggested that the report be referred back to them, with instructions to report a law having as a basis the law of Congress.

Mr. Newberry, the chairman, suggested that an Executive Committee, consisting of one from each State, be appointed, to whom the present law shall be referred [illegible] instructions from this convention, and that in pursuance of these instructions they shall draft such a law as they would present to Congress [illegible].

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Gould:

Resolved, That it is the duty of this convention to draft a new steamboat law to present to Congress at the next session.

Capt. Gould said: There are various events that we want to consider besides the steamboat law, and to say nothing [illegible] we would only meet with failure. It we, on the other hand, attempt to suggest a few changes where they would be most satisfactory, and I take it those changes that Mr. Newberry's resolution seeks to be adopted.

Capt. Kountz was opposed to the resolution on the ground of expediency. He still felt very favorable toward the suggestion of Mr. Bryson, of Missouri, that in two or three sections the objections be stated, with a provision made for a repealing clause. This he thought could be done more readily than any other course which they were likely to fall upon.

Mr. Newberry offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee, composed of one member from each delegation or district represented, be formed, to whom the whole subject of a steamboat law shall be represented, under such instructions as the committee will proceed to draft and present such a law as they deem proper to present to Congress; that said committee have power to call a convention of steamboatmen when they may deem the same necessary.

Mr. Bryson said: I want to suggest one thing that strikes my mind in connection with the proposed amendment. Last night I intimated that you would come to this situation, and I think you have before you now the very difficulties I then suggested. Now, we want to leave Louisville with a definite bill of exceptions. It is not necessary that you embrace them in a bill fit for presentation, but we should define what features are obnoxious to us. We want certain changes; for instance, we want the government to take back from these supervising inspectors the legislative authority which has been conferred upon them and leave them nothing but that executive officers to carry out what has been designated. Let us adopt these changes and frame them into a bill specifying exactly and minutely what corrections we want.

As to the question of a new bill, it is a vague idea. You talk about amendments to the law, but there is now no bill to make amendments to. It is a law and is now in existence, and anything we present must be as a new bill. Then the question arises shall it be a bill of amendments specifying the sections in the old law which we want repealed or shall it be an entirely new bill, embodying the provisions in the old law which may not be obnoxious, while it strikes out those that are. My opinion is one way, but I do not ask the convention to agree with me.

Mr. Newberry said: There is such a thing as multiplying words without reason, in my opinion. Let us appoint the committee first, and then give them instructions. Appoint your committee, and to-morrow morning let every delegate who has a point to make on that bill present it to the committee in the form of an instruction, and you then get a bill of charges against that law exactly as you want it.

Mr. Bryson—I simply want that this convention shall act adjourn without having filed a bill of exceptions. I would like to have some person responsible for the presentation of such a bill. That is all.

An amendment was proposed that the committee consist of two from each State instead of one.

Mr. Gould opposed the amendment. He thought that the matter should be referred, if referred at all, to a committee of one from each State, not two. There would be so many different opinions that they would accomplish nothing. It would simply be referring the works of this convention to another convention, and nothing would be done.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

The question then recurred on the motion to adopt the resolution, and upon the question being put it was adopted as above.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. Lemke, of Indiana:

Resolved, That a committee of nine—three from the lakes, three from the coast, and three from the rivers—be appointed; that they draw up a bill of exceptions to the present steamboat law, and distinctly state to this convention the principal obnoxious and dangerous features, in plain language, on paper, and suggest relief therefor; and that they make the said report by 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Upon motion, the resolution was adopted.

A recess of five minutes was taken that the respective delegations might nominate their committees, and upon reassembling they were reported as follows:

Western rivers—John N. Boffinger, St. Louis; Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati; W. J. Kountz, Pittsburgh.

Lakes—E. Ward, Stephen Kirby, J. F. Whiting.

Seaboard—C. W. Copeland, John Brown, Geo. H. Reynolds.

The convention then adjourned until ten o'clock to-day.

NEW ALBANY.

Crystal Fountain Park reopens to-night.

A lot of sheep sold in this city yesterday at $2 25.

The city realized $50 yesterday from drunk and disorderlies.

The young ladies of DePauw College will give a concert to-night.

The teacher's institute convenes in the Male High School this afternoon.

Major. W. F. Sherrod, of Lawrence county, was in the city yesterday.

Holiday goods are already displayed in the show windows of some of our dealers.

Fifteen head of horses were sold in this city on Wednesday at $60 to $95 per head.

A drunken woman created quite a sensation on Lower Main street yesterday afternoon.

George A. Bicknell, Sr., is reported to be in a sinking condition, with no hopes of his recovery.

Wesley and Centenary church choirs rehearsed last night for the Kingsley Mission dedication.

The Opera House police are determined to break up whistling and disorderly conduct at that place.

The Knights of Phythias of this city will visit the Knights of Pythias of Louisville Saturday night.

E. A. Whitecomb, of Indianapolis, Past Grand Councillor of the Knights of Pythias, was in the city yesterday.

W. C. DePauw left on the 5:40 train last evening for Bloomington, to be in attendance at the Board of the State University.

The New Albany Insurance Company had a risk of $4,000 on the steamer Wade Hampton, sunk opposite Donaldsonville a few days ago.

Rev. C. B. Davidson is spending a few days in this city. On Sunday night he will preach a special sermon to young men at St. Paul's Episcopal church.

General James A. Cravens, of Washington county, Ind., and Lawson W. Davidson, of the firm of Bishop & Brother, Cincinnati, were in the city yesterday.

United States Marshal James N. Payton served an attachment yesterday on the steamer Leonidas, in favor of Riddle, Colman & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Parties from Indianapolis have leased the old building on State street, formerly occupied by the New Albany woolen mill, for the purpose of opening a variety theater.

The new Methodist Church at New Salisbury, Harrison county, will be dedicated Sunday morning, November 26th. Rev. H. B. Naylor, of this city, will preach the dedicatory sermon.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association hold a meeting this evening to ascertain definitely whether a first-class reading-room can be established in this city.

Kingsley Mission Church will be dedicated Sunday, November 26th. Mr. DePauw desires all persons that desire to unite and start a Sunday school to meet at the church next Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the new corporation to build cars at the prison south, at Jeffersonville, yesterday, Mr. A. B. Semple was elected president, and Wm. Semple secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Harvey Searls, who has been employed at the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago depot for over twenty years, while in the act of coupling cars yesterday morning, was very badly crushed about the hips and stomach. His injuries are considered serious.

A very pleasant affair took place at the residence of Rev. Henry B. Naylor last night about 9 o'clock, Mr. Stephen Smith and Miss Maggie Humes being made matrimonially happy. Rev. H. B. Naylor performed the ceremony, and did it up in a number one style.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, a large audience was present at the Opera House last night to witness the rendition of Satinella and the excellent comedy "Little Mother," Miss Putnam taking the leading characters in both pieces. To-night Miss Putnam takes her benefit.

In the Floyd Circuit Court yesterday in the case of Coffin vs. Lothe & Lindley, in which judgment for $875 was given, defendants filed application for a new trial, which motion was overruled. The defendants take exceptions, and are given the usual time to file bonds for an appeal. The case of Wiley Browning, assignee for the creditors of Andrew Castien vs. John Briggs, was called for trial by jury.

The dashing young conductor, Mr. John C. Williams, of the Louisville and Nashville road, came to our city yesterday afternoon, leading by the hand Miss Mary Longinotti. Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartman and Mr. L. J. Fields were their attendants. The affair took place at the parlor of the Monarch Hotel. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Samuel Conn, of the First Presbyterian church of this city. The bride is the belle of the Italian society of Louisville.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, November 9, 1871.

Financial circles present a dull appearance to-day. The supply of currency is light and the demand for money still large, but none but gilt-edge paper is passed. The rate is unchanged, remaining at 10 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The supply of exchange is full, with a fair demand. We quote buying at 1-10 discount and selling at par to 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Stood at 111⅜ nearly all day, but towards evening it dropped to 111¼, at which it closed.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111¼	112¼
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Very little change is perceptible in Government bonds. The demand is very light and offerings small. Rates are exhibited herewith:

Coupons of 1881	115¾@116¼
" 1862	110¾@111¼
" 1864	110¾@111¼
" 1865	110¾@111¼
" 1865 (new)	112¾@113¼
" 1867	113¼@114¼
" 1868	113¼@114¼
Ten-forties	108¾@109¼
Currency 6s	111¾@112¼

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	116⅛	116⅛	..	..
Coupons, '62	111⅛	111⅛	..	..
Coupons, '64	111⅛	111¼	⅛	..
Coupons, '65	111⅛	111¼	⅛	..
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	113¼	⅛	..
Coupons, '67	114	114⅛	⅛	..
Coupons, '68	114	114⅛	⅛	..
Ten-forty coupons	109⅜	109¼	..	⅛
Currency 6s	111⅝	112⅛	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Show no life. Nashville railroad stock is still offered freely, with few buyers, and there is quite a good assortment of bonds on the market, but few sales were consummated owing to the difference in the prices of buyers and sellers.

Money Matters in New York.

[Journal of Commerce, 7th.]

The aggregate amount of surplus funds seeking temporary employment is gradually increasing, and the money market is working easier to first-class borrowers, who find no difficulty in obtaining the needed accommodations, by loans subject to call on approved securities at 6@7 per cent.; the lower being the prevailing rate for large sums upon government collaterals, the higher on stocks. [illegible] The best business paper, of which only a moderate amount is offered, is readily negotiated by dealers at 9@12 per cent. per annum discount.

In New Orleans.

[Commercial Bulletin, 7th.]

Nothing transpired to indicate any change in the money market to-day. We still quote A1 sales with first-class collaterals at 1½@2 per cent. per month, and good and second grade at [illegible] first-class business paper, without collaterals, at [illegible] per cent. per annum for A1, and 12@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 112@112⅛ (against 112 at New York) and closed at [illegible]. The movement was small and gave evidence of dullness throughout. The sales included $8,000 and $4,000 at 112, $2,000, $2,000 and $4,000 at 112⅛, and $1,000, $15,000 and $3,000 at 112⅛. The Sub-Treasurer offered $50,000 for sale at 112¼, but we did not learn of its having been sold. The system adopted by the Sub-Treasurer, under orders from Secretary Boutwell, in his gold sales, is so unsatisfactory to buyers that in most instances they prefer to purchase from dealers and others at ⅛c higher. The Sub-Treasurer refuses, under any circumstances, to receive "certified" checks, and hence necessitates the risk of carrying large amounts of currency down to the Mint. The difficulty also of at all times obtaining large notes (small notes being received only on guarantee of the tender for the amounts marked on each package and held by for verification by Treasury clerks) is also a serious impediment to the Treasury sales which are difficult to effect unless there is a pressure for cash gold. The Sub-Treasurer appears to have adopted the rule of asking ⅛c above the New York price.

Foreign exchange was more active, though the business was not large. Rates were rather easier for commercial bills early in the day, but the market closed firmer, though the outside figures of our quotations on Saturday evening were not obtainable. The sales of sterling embraced nearly £45,000, of which £8,000 clear at 119½@120; £1,500 and £3,500 bill of lading at 119⅜; £2,500 A1 clear and £5,800 A1 bill of lading at 119⅝; £7,000 A1 bill of lading; £3,500 clear and £1,500 first class at 120, and £12,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 120@120⅛.

In Francs 50,000 commercial sold at 4.93¾, and 150,000 on Switzerland at 4.80. We quote Sterling at 119¾@120 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 120¾@— for bank.

Kentucky Iron Interests.

[Lexington Gazette, 8th.]

The value of the iron and coal lands in Eastern Kentucky has been largely increased since the building of the Big Sandy railroad has become a fixed fact. The mineral in that section of our State is in an almost virgin state, and while Pennsylvania coal and iron were being largely consumed, ours have remained in the same state in which nature originally placed them. Owners of this species of property have advanced the price so as to take it out of the market, waiting until the building of this railroad shall have put up the price to something like its true value. The only property of this kind to be bought, that we are aware of, is that of the Boone Mining and Manufacturing Company advertised in another column, to be sold on the 22d of November, at Portsmouth, Ohio, by Chas. Mendenhall, trustee. This property embraces some of the best mineral lands in the State, and with everything necessary for immediate operation. The advertisement sets forth the advantages of the property better than we can, and we advise capitalists to read it.

Iron-Barge Building.

[N. O. Times 7th.]

The meeting in relation to iron barges, which was to have been held at the Cotton Exchange this evening, has been postponed until Monday evening next, at the rooms of the Exchange, on Gravier street. In the meantime, the committee to whom the matter has been referred will be able to obtain valuable practical information from Mr. Pierce, of Louisville, who is one of the leading iron-workers in the Western country, and has all the means, appliances, and skill required for the successful prosecution of the business of iron-barge building. Capt. De Haven has laid before the National Steam Transportation Company a great variety of plans and estimates, all of which are practical, not merely theoretical, and the fruits of scientific study and experience. Capt. Fry has done the same. What these gentlemen have furnished for the iron-boat building association, Mr. Pierce can no doubt do for the iron-barge company. Such practical information is wanted to satisfy real estate holders and capitalists of the feasibility and expediency of the proposed enterprise.

There is a prospect then that Louisville will do her share in the work of building iron barges. But St. Louis is moving with tremendous energy in favor of Government aid to establish at that point a yard for the building of iron boats as well as barges, and the iron interests of Louisville should be up and doing, if they would not see St. Louis take the lion's share in the "new departure."

Improved Process in the Production of Sugar.

[Journal of Commerce, 7th.]

The ingenious diffusion process invented by M. Robert, a sugar manufacturer of Seelowitz, Austria, is said to have worked a wide change in the manufactories of that country. This new method does not aim at obtaining the juice contained in the cells of the cane or beet root, but to extract only the crystallizable sugar contained in that juice, and to leave whatever else it contains in the cells.

In accomplishing this purpose, the cane or root is cut into small pieces and put into a number of vats, which are connected by pipes running from the bottom of one vat to the top of the next succeeding. Water, of due temperature and quantity, is put into the first vat, to remain until the sugar is equalized between the water and the cane or root. This water is then forced by hydraulic pressure into the second vat of material, where it again equalizes itself, and, when forced into the third vat, will contain six per cent. of saccharine matter. In this way the water becomes more and more impregnated with saccharine matter, until it contains almost as much as the material itself. Thus, the first application of water extracted one-half, or four per cent. of the sugar. When this water was forced into the second vat, the fresh water which forced it out and supplied its place extracted two per cent. more before the saccharine matter became equalized between the water and the beets. This water is then forced into the second vat, and the fresh water which supplies its place finds the material containing but two per cent. of saccharine matter, and the next filling finds but one per cent.; and in this way the sugar is extracted to within one-half of one per cent.

Lumber at Saginaw—Damage to the Pine Woods by Fire.

[From the Saginaw Enterprise.]

The movement in lumber was not very brisk during the past month. The heavy smoke which prevailed all through the recent fires made navigation dangerous, and interfered with business generally. The heaviest shipments were made during the past week, and had it not been for the scarcity of vessels, which were not to be had under any consideration, from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 feet more lumber would have been shipped. When the smoke cleared away the eagerness of shippers to fill their contracts caused a rush, and consequently every available craft was brought into service. The great storm which occurred about two weeks ago, which did so much damage to shipping generally, the heavy smoke, and the scarcity of vessels, have all helped to reduce the monthly shipments from this port.

The following is a statement of the shipments from the port of East Saginaw for the month of October, 1870, and 1871:

	1870.	1871.
Lumber	24,311,580	22,677,544
Lath	2,641,800	2,154,000
Shingles	12,795,000	7,455,000
Salt, brls	15,000	12,600

In regard to the damage done to the pineries by the recent fires, the general impression is that it is something enormous. This, we are glad to say, is a mistake. We have information from nearly all the heavy lumbering districts north, and from estimates furnished the losses, at the outside, will not exceed ten per cent. At Sheboygan no damage has been done; Alpena, little or nothing; on the Sable and Au Gres, where the heaviest fires have been, the loss is about twenty per cent. On the Pine and Rifle rivers but little injury has been done to good timber, and thus, altogether, the damage done to the timber by the fires will average from five to ten per cent. The season's business will, therefore, not be much injured, and if at all, more from the fact that many camps were compelled to suspend operations on account of the fires than from damage done to timber. We believe the time is past when the report of short log crops can affect the market, and positive injury is often done the business itself from this very habit. We believe there is little danger of an overstocked market, notwithstanding the extensive operations now going on, as the demand for some time to come will be in advance of the supply. Of course, the injury done by the fire in certain timber sections will necessitate its immediate use, to save it from borers, but the greater part of the timber, although scorched a little, can stand quite safely for another season if need be.

Exports of Breadstuffs from New York from Sept. 1, 1871.

[Tribune, 7th.]

Flour.	Gt. Britain and Ireland. bbls.	Other For. P'ts. bbls.	Totals bbls.
New York, Nov. 3	69,498	201,849	271,347
Baltimore, Oct. 28	11,249	57,036	68,285
Philadelphia, Oct. 28		18,364	18,364
Boston, Nov. 2	12,249	27,675	39,924
New Orleans, Oct. 28	500	13,616	14,116
Totals	93,420	313,540	411,966
1870	229,054	321,730	551,784
1869	232,963	276,095	508,159
Wheat.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New York, Nov. 3	5,270,021	1,815,336	7,085,357
Baltimore, Oct. 28	530,044	28,265	558,309
Philadelphia, Oct. 28	434,904	27,814	462,718
Boston, Nov. 2	130,030		130,030
Totals	6,364,999	1,872,295	8,237,294
1870	3,047,790	361,516	3,409,316
1869	5,550,497	303,773	5,854,270
Corn.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New York, Nov. 3	2,416,498	266,589	2,683,087
Baltimore, Oct. 28	228,734	12,264	240,998
Philadelphia, Oct. 28	367,991	7,274	375,265
Boston, Nov. 2	235,010	701	235,711
New Orleans, Oct. 28	40,469	2,550	43,019
Totals	3,288,702	289,378	3,578,080
1870	12,623	94,372	106,995
1869		33,498	33,498

COMPARATIVE STOCKS OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES FOR THREE YEARS.

Bushels.	1871. Nov. 4.	1871. Oct. 28.	1870. Nov. 5.	1869. Nov. 6.
Wheat	2,357,792	2,014,979	2,092,987	1,616,039
Corn	2,078,858	2,223,534	200,274	898,085
Oats	2,432,284	2,134,010	2,125,198	281,531
Rye	374,887	288,227	116,865	31,709
Barley	249,391	158,438	420,431	51,584
Malt	133,003	143,341	236,124	66,732
Peas	10,334	11,250	7,743	5,499

GRAIN IN STORE IN BUFFALO.—The following table shows the amount of grain in store at Buffalo on Nov. 6, and the other periods indicated:

	Nov. 6. 1871.	Oct. 30. 1871.	Nov. 7. 1870.
Wheat, bush	650,000	790,000	312,397
Corn, bush	497,000	360,000	65,400
Oats, bush	520,000	230,000	70,500
Rye, bush	97,000	123,000	31,300
Barley, bush	246,644	167,000	289,900
Malt, bush	......	......	6,100
Rye malt, bush	......	......	27,542
Barley malt, bush	......	......	......
Peas, bush	......	......	200
Total	2,010,644	*1,670,000	803,339

*Exchange Elevator not included.—[Express, 7th.

New Orleans Markets.

[Times, 7th.]

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 5,000 bales at full prices, without any quotable variation. The demand was active throughout the day, and, although operations were restricted by the moderate supplies, yet the sales embraced the large amount noted above. Strict good ordinary tenders sold at 17⅛c; low middling at 17¾c and 17⅞c, mostly the latter; strict ditto at 17⅞c; middling at 18c; strict middling at 18⅛c, and strict middling to good middling at 18¼c and 18⅜c. In one or two cases a shade more was paid for middling. As a general thing the advantage was on the side of the seller.

The Exchange reports: "Demand good; market firm."

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1871	bales—	25,328
Arrived since last statement	5,446	
Arrived previously	128,033—	133,479
		158,801
Cleared to-day	448	
Cleared previously	90,548—	90,996
Stock on hand and on shipboard		67,807
Stock last year		84,802

To-day's exports were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 3,949 bales, against 4,630 on last Saturday Monday and 11,702 last year, making the aggregate since last Friday evening of 5,[illegible] bales, against 8,841 for the corresponding time last week, and 12,803 last year and since August. Stock of 126,[illegible] bales, against 138,821 last year.

SUGAR—Received, [illegible] hhds. The demand continues good, and the supplies were sold at 9½@9¾c for common, 9¾@9⅞c for fair, 10¼@10⅝c for good fair, 11@11¼c for fully fair, 11⅛c for fully fair to prime, 11@11½c for seconds, 11c for gray clarified, [illegible] for yellow clarified, and 12¼c for white.

MOLASSES—Received, 948 barrels and 88 half barrels. The supplies have been disposed of, but at still lower rates. Inferior and fermenting 30 @40c; centrifugal 40c; fair 45@48c; prime 53@55c; strictly prime to choice 58@62c per gallon. There is no change in market.

St. Louis Hog Market.

[Times, 8th.]

The receipts for the week ending to-day were 12,972 head, with shipments during the same time of only 3,942 head. This market opened dull under the depression of unfavorable advices from the Eastern markets, and by the middle of the week had declined about 15c per cwt. on all grades. Since then considerable activity reigned, and shippers, speculators, packers and butchers have all operated with some liberality. Shippers were the largest purchasers of any one class, and their purchases were free at a range of from $3 70 to $3 85 according to quality. The packers, owing to the mildness of the weather, bought only lightly.

To-day there was quite an active business done, but there were no better prices realized than on yesterday. This may be ascribed to the discouraging dispatches from the markets further East of us. The following were among the sales to-day: 49 head extra, av. 304 lbs, at $3 85; 166 head extra, av. 255 lbs, at $3 80; easy weights; 148 head, good to prime, av. 273 lbs, at $3 60; 166 head common to medium, av. 184 lbs, $3 60@3 65.

We quote extra, av. 275 lbs and over, at $3 80@3 85; good to prime, av. 225 to 250 lbs, at $3 80@3 85; good to fair, av. 225 to 250 lbs, at $3 25@3 50; common at $3 00.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Ap'l's, g'n, bl	581	403	Iron, pig, t'ns	32	31
Bacon, tcs	6	53	Lard, tcs	5	1
Bacon, csks	56	81	Lard, kegs	675	130
Butter, pkgs	169	13	Malt, scks	..	30
Barley, scks	343	..	Mackerl, pgs	..	232
Bagging, pcs	478	192	Nails, kegs	9	64
Cotton, bales	..	734	Oil, bbls	390	180
Cot'n y'rn, bl	..	3	Oats, scks	491	161
Coffee, bags	58	86	Pork, bbls	..	2
Cheese, bxs	78	489	Pork, pcs	..	10
Candles, bxs	..	461	Potatoes, bls	414	198
Cement, bbls	..	1000	Rye, scks	525	55
Corn, scks	464	..	Sugar, hhds	2	..
Cattle, head	58	8	Sugar, bbs	21	75
Eggs, bbls	2	..	Seed, bags	43	67
Flour, bbls	274	697	Tobacco, hds	3	23
Feathers, sks	5	124	Tobacco, bxs	..	451
Hides, bdls	10	193	Whisky, bbls	496	493
Hogs, No	3909	..	Wheat, scks	..	410
Hay, bales	398	367	Wool, bags	35	5

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $3 50@4 50 per bbl. Sales to-day of 115 bbls at $3 50@4 50.

BAGGING—The market is quiet to-day at 16½@18c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax hand-made and power-loom product. Hemp bagging is scarce and in demand.

BATTING—The market is active and firm, but unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 22@23c; No. 1 at 19@21c, and No. 2 at 18@19c.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white old range from $2 50 per bushel, and New York at $2 50; new crop at $2, on arrival; 20 bush new from store at $2 60.

BUTTER—Trade quiet. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice, 17@18c; Western Reserve at 20@22c; Fruit House, 24@25c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 per bbl from first hands.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s and 8s 16-oz at 17½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 50@1 75 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per barrel. Sales to-day 1,000 bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. Ohio factory is quoted at 14½@15c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 100 boxes.

CHESTNUTS—The market is overstocked, and dealers quote at $2@2 50 per bushel, without sales.

COAL—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh coal. Quotations are as follows, delivered: Indiana coal, 28c; Pittsburgh coal, 28c; Raymond City (Va.), 28c; Clay county (Ind.) at $7 50 per ton of 28 bushels.

COFFEE—The market is quiet and steady. The quotations are as follows:

Rios, fair to fancy	21½@25
Laguayra, as to quality	22½@25
Singapore, as to quality	26 @28
Java, Government, as to quality	28 @32

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The market is very quiet to-day and unchanged. Receipts continue light, while the local demand is not very active. Dealers quote as follows:

Middling	17¼
Low middling	17
Good ordinary	16¾
Ordinary	15

Sales to-day 100 bales middling at 17¼c.

COTTON-TIES—Are quoted at 6c in round lots.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote the cultivated berry at $15 per bbl; the wild at $13.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 5@6c. New peaches will bring 8½@9c for halves and 6@6½c for quarters.

EGGS—The market is active, and dealers are quoting at 23c, recount.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 60c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent. tare on linen bags.

FISH—Dealers report the market firm, with a fair demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

	100 lbs. Half-bbl.	15 lbs. Kit.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 40
No. 3 mackerel, large	6 00@7 25	1 50
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 10
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 35
No. 2 whitefish	4 00@4 50	1 10
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	20 @	37½
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 10@	1 20
Do 2-lb cans	2 10@	2 30

FLOUR—The market is quiet and weak at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 25@7 75; fancy, $8@8 75. Sales to-day 500 barrels assorted, at quotations.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Market is quiet, with a fair demand. Lemons per box at $6 50; layer raisins per box $3@3 25; figs per pound 20@23c; Zante currants per pound 11½@12½c.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market is very firm; dealers quote at $1 30@1 45 for red and white, as to quality.

CORN—Ear corn, in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 53@54c; shelled, choice white, 54@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c.

OATS—Crop now arriving commands 38c for white on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 10; new fall No. 1 at $1 15@1 20; No. 2 at $1 10, and rye malt at $1 10.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance. New hay is quoted at $17@19 on arrival.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Dealers quote hominy at $4 00@4 25 per bbl, and grits at $5 25@5 50. Trade moderate.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market much more active at quotations; bar iron 3⅝@3¾c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5⅛@5¼c, steel 9c; plow-wings, iron 6¼c, steel 9¼c; horse-shoes 5⅞@6c; mule-shoes 6½@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 35@4 50 rates.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 60c @$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 35c @$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is quiet. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55 @75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

ONIONS—Are held at $1 75@1 85 per barrel, loose, on arrival; packed, $2 50@2 60.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18; shorts at $22; shipstuff $23@25, and middlings $28 per ton.

PEANUTS—New crop, choice quality, are quoted at 6@7c.

POTATOES—The market is quiet to-day, but strong in tone. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2 per bbl, loose; from store, packed, $2 40@2 75. Sales to-day 25 bbls at $2 60.

POULTRY—Market quiet. Chickens are held at $1 50@2 50 per dozen; ducks at $3 per dozen.

PROVISIONS—There is nothing in the market worth noting; the demand is light and altogether for consumption, and the sales are, of course, small. The transactions of to-day, so far as reported, are as follows: Bacon, 23 casks clear rib at 8¼c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7@7¼c; clear rib 7@7¼c; shoulders 5¼@5⅜c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8@8¼c; clear sides 8@8¼c; shoulders 7¼@7½c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16½c; plain canvased 13½@14½c; uncanvased 12@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $12 50@13.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 9¼c; in kegs at 10½@11c.

RICE—Market very quiet; new crop Carolina coming in; dealers quote Rangoon at 8@8½c; Carolina, 8@9c.

SALT—The market is firm, and dealers quote at $2 30 for 7-bush bbls and $2 25 for 280-lb bbls. Dairy salt $3 75.

SUGARS—Prices are unchanged; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of New Orleans, but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10½@11
Fair do	11¼@11¾
Fully fair do	11¾@12
Prime do	11½@12¼
Choice do	12¼@13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	13¼@14
A coffee	13 @13
B coffee	12¾@13¼
Extra C	12½@13
C yellow	12¼@12¾
Circle C	12 @12½
Yellow	11½@12¼
Demerara	12¼@13

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6½@7¼c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 4½@4¾c.

STRAW—The demand is fair, stock light, and arrivals are taken at $8@9 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market quiet. Tallow at 7½@8c. Grease at 5½@7½c, as to quality.

VINEGAR—Market fair, and cider is quoted at $7@9 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12 per bbl.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at 88c.

WOOL—The market is dull, and prices are nominal; quotations as follows: Unwashed at 38@43c; tub-washed at 53@57c; combing, none; burry, 5@10c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues firm at prices last quoted, and there is no other feature justifying special note. The sales to-day at five of the warehouses foot up 40 hhds, as per statements below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $11 75; 4 hhds Hart county common leaf at $8 30, 7 90, 7 30 and 7 10; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 50; 1 hhd Ohio county common leaf at 7 90.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 3 hhds Hancock county leaf at $9, 8 90, 9 50; 1 hhd Monroe county lugs at $7 20; 1 hhd Carroll county new lugs at $7 90; 1 hhd Hart county new lugs at $6 50; 1 hhd Green county new leaf at $9 20.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Barren county common leaf, $6; 1 hhd Shelby county common leaf, 11 50; 1 hhd Hart county common (new) lugs, 6 80; 3 hhds Franklin county lugs and leaf, [illegible]; 2 hhds Meade county common leaf [illegible].

The BOONE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county common new leaf at $9 80, 7; 1 hhd Spencer county [illegible] lugs at $[illegible]; 1 hhd Larue county common leaf at $7 40, 7 90; 1 hhd Logan county new lugs at $7 70; 1 hhd Larue county new leaf at $9 30.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county new leaf at $9 10 and 11 50; 1 hhd Hart county new lugs at $6 60 and 7 10; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $7 50; 1 hhd Larue county new lugs at $6 60; 2 hhds Green county leaf at $8 55 and 8 90.

Hog Killing in Louisville.

The weather to-day was very unpropitious, and the houses were doing nothing. The receipts during the last twenty-four hours amount to 4,730 head. Packers are still paying $4 25@4 60 for common to choice. This is very considerably above any Western market. In St. Joseph, Mo., where packers expect to cut up 100,000 hogs this season, they refuse to pay $4c, the farmers demand, but offer 3c, and seem determined not to pay more. St. Louis is paying only $3 60@3 85, and hope Louisville packers expect to compete with such points in the sale of the product is rather beyond comprehension.

The total killing to date and numbers in pens to-night are as follows:

Houses.	To-day.	To d'te.	In pens.
Hamilton, Anderson & Co	....	1,800	700
Hamilton Brothers	....	2,350	1,000
Hughes, Goslee & Co	....	2,718	2,000
Jarvis & Co	....	1,845	740
Fred. Leib	....	2,290	270
Quarrier & Co	....	1,300	2,000
A. Schoeffel & Co	....	500	300
O. W. Thomas & Co	....	2,850	4,000
Total	....	18,500	12,210

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm; middling uplands 18⅝c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts 21,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 70@6 25; common to good extra $6 45@6 70; good to choice do $6 75@7 20; white wheat Western extra $7 20@7 40; extra Ohio $6 60@7 20; St. Louis $6 90@9 25. Rye flour, the market is unchanged. Cornmeal, the market is unchanged. Whisky, the market is steady at 93c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; receipts 128,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 55; No 2 spring $1 50@1 53; winter red Western $1 56@1 60; amber $1 61@1 64; white $1 63@1 72. Rye, the market is dull; State 90c. Barley, the market is firmer; Western $1; Malt, the market is steady; Canada $1 25. Corn, the market is a shade easier; receipts 54,000 bushels; Western mixed in store 78@78½c and afloat 81@81½c. Oats the market is firmer; receipts 78,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 53@54c; choice white 54@55c. Hay and Hops are unchanged. Coffee, the market is quiet; Rio 17¼@19¾c. Sugar, the market is firmer; fair to good refining 8⅞@9½c; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses, the market is dull. Rice 7½@8⅛c. Petroleum, crude 12½c and refined 23c. Spirits turpentine is dull at 69c. Pork, the market is steady; mess $13 12½@13 25; seller November $13 12½@13 50; seller January and February $14 25; seller January, February and March $14 37½. Beef is quiet; mess $7@11; extra mess $11@13 50; Beef hams are dull at $16@26. Tierce beef is dull at $15@17 for prime mess and $19@20 for India mess. Cut Meats are steady; shoulders 6½@7c; hams 10@12c. Middles are quiet; bellies and long clear 8@8½c. Lard, the market is heavy; No 1 prime steam 9½@9¾c and kettle rendered 10c; seller December 9⅝c; seller March 9⅝c. Butter, the market is steady; 12@23c for Western and 15@30c for State. Cheese, the market is firm at 11@13½c.

DRY GOODS—The market is steady. Graniteville E E brown sheetings are reduced to 12c; Hamilton XX brown Canton flannels are 1c lower and sell at 20c. Printing cloths are still in light stock and firm at 7¼c. Prints are steady at 11¼c for the best fancy makes, such as Pacific Mills, Merrimac D and Dunnell's. Mous de laines of new and desirable styles are in moderate demand at 20c, while passe and old styles are selling at much lower rates. Reps are in good request at 22½c. Heavy brown sheetings 12½@13c; New York Mills muslins 21c; heavy brown drills 13½@14½c, and 6-cord spool thread 80c for regular; 3-cord glace thread is depressed at 40c for Green & Daniels and 45c for Willimantic regular.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Wheat, there is a speculative demand and prices are higher; No 1 spring $1 23¼; No 2 do $1 19½@1 20¼; No 3 do $1 12½; rejected do $1 04; seller November $1 19¾; seller last half of November $1 20⅛; seller December $1 22@1 23¼. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced, chiefly on shipping account; No 2 mixed 43½c; rejected 45@46c; seller November 43@44½c; seller December 45c. Rye, the demand is active and prices have advanced; No 2 61c; rejected 53@54c. Oats, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 33c; seller November 32½@33c; seller December 33c; seller January 33@33½c. Barley, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 53½@54c; No 3 44@45c; rejected 34@34½c. Mess pork, the demand is fair and market firm at $12 75; seller December $12 75; seller January $12 87½@13; seller February $13 12½@13 25; seller March $13 25@13 40. Green meats are in fair demand and prices are steady; hams 9c; shoulders 3½@4c; short ribs 5¾@5⅞c. Old meats are steady and firm; shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 6⅞c; clear sides 7c. Bulk meats, the market is steady and firm; hams 10@13c. Whisky, the demand is fair and market has advanced to 86c. Hogs, the demand is fair and market firm at $4 70@4 85 for common to good and $4 90@4 95 for extra. Freights to Buffalo; corn 7c and wheat 7½c. Exchange, sight drafts on New York are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 7,000 barrels of flour, 69,000 bushels wheat, 148,000 bushels corn, 40,000 bushels oats, 32,000 bushels barley, 12,000 bushels rye, 8,000 head hogs. Shipments: 3,000 barrels of flour, 55,000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats, 59,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 4,000 head hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; low middling 17 @17½c. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; family $6 60@6 75. Wheat, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; red $1 40@1 43. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; new 46@47c and old 54@55c. Rye, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 75 @78c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 35@40c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Groceries and Oils are unchanged. Eggs are scarce and firm at 25@26c. Butter is scarce and firm and the demand is good at full prices; sales at 20@25c. Cheese, the market is firm and prices are at 14@15c. Mess pork is dull and prices are unchanged at $12 75. Lard, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Bulk meats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; there is nothing doing in old; new shoulders 6¼c; clear rib and clear sides 7½@7¾c. Bacon, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7¾c; hams, sugar-cured nominally 13@14c. Hogs, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $4 40@5 00; receipts 10,600 head; the demand is chiefly to fill contracts. Whisky, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 88c. Green meats are dull; 4¼c, 5¾c and 8c asked.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; superfine fall $5 @5 25; extra do $5 50@5 75; double extra do $5 75@6; family $7@7 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; No 2 red fall $1 38 @1 39; No 3 do $1 30. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mixed 41c; yellow 42@42½c at East St. Louis on the track; mixed 44c; white 46@47c in elevator. Oats, the market is firmer; No 2 34@36c in bulk and 39c sacked. Barley, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Rye is held higher; No 2 65@66c. Whisky, the market is higher at 89c. Tobacco, [illegible] the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Mess pork, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Bacon, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Lard is quiet and prices are unchanged at 9¼@9½c for refined. Hogs, the market is easy at $3 65@3 85. Cattle, $3 25@4 75 for good to choice. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,000 barrels of flour, 14,000 bushels of wheat, 7,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, 2,000 head hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Pennsylvania $1 60@1 65. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; yellow Southern 70@72c; white 68@70c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 47@51c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at 90@98c. Mess pork is steady at $14 50. Bacon, the market is firm and prices are unchanged. Lard is firm at 10c. Butter, the demand for Western rolls exceeds the supply and holders are firm at 24c. Whisky, the market is quiet at 91½@92c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Cotton, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 17¼c; receipts for the past day 1,759 bales; shipments 2,985 bales. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Corn, the demand is light but holders are firm at 58@60c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 50c. Hay, the market is dull at $27@30. Bran, the market is quiet at $27. Lard, the demand is light but holders firm; keg 11@11½c. Pork is scarce and dull; mess $14 60. Bacon, the demand is good at full prices; shoulders 8@8½c; sides 8¾@9c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are weak; superfine $5@5 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Pennsylvania and Western red $1 57@1 60. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced; yellow 75c; new 60@65c; mixed Western 73@75c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 48@53c. Barley, the demand is fair and market firm at 80c for Iowa. Barley Malt, the market is firmer and prices are higher at $1 10@1 30. Provisions are dull; mess pork $14 50. Lard 9¼c. Whisky, the market is dull at 88@90c.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; low middling 16½c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; superfine $5@5 50; family $6@6 50. Wheat is scarce and firm at $1 40@1 45. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 50@52c. Oats 55@57c. Barley 70@80c. Rye $1; all grain sacked and delivered. Cornmeal 65@70c. Bacon shoulders 8c; clear sides 9c; hams, plain 14½c; sugar-cured 16½c. Lard, prime steam 10c. Hogs, $4 for good fatted.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	9:25 P. M.
6:10 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line, except Sunday	6:30 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincin. Express, (Daily.)	12:10 P. M.
10:25 P. M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:25 A. M.
5:40 A. M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	6:35 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lexington Express except Sunday	10:55 A. M.
5:05 P. M.	Lagrange Accomodation, except Sunday	8:05 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'lle. (Sundays excepted.) Arrive Lou.

6:05 A. M.	(Express Daily.)	7:55 A. M.
5:05 P. M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	6:35 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
6:00 A. M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nashville Express (Daily.)	9:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommod'ion (Daily except Sundays.)	3:20 A. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:35 A. M.	To & from Elizabethtown	9:50 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	and Greenville, 92 miles	6:35 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
5:45 A. M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 A. M.
2:10 P. M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	11:45 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	9:00 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:45 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
1:00 A. M.	St. Louis Express	7:00 A. M.
9:40 A. M.	Chicago Express	7:00 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Night Express	10:45 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—AT CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis accommodation (Daily except Sunday.)	9:00 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis express (Daily)	12:35 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	North Vernon accommodation	

* Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1871.

Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our schedule rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

Boatmen's Convention.

The convention yesterday got fairly down to its work. The discussion of the obnoxious steamboat law showed much feeling. The fact is, the men interested in the navigation of the Western waters have suffered useless inconvenience and expense through a defective law until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and they are in earnest in their determination to get rid of the many unjust provisions that lie like a dead weight upon river commerce. It should be borne in mind that they do not ask to be exempted from bearing their share of the burdens of the Government, but only to be relieved of unnecessary restrictions and expensive impositions and costly jobs in the way of patents forced upon their patronage, and all manner of injustice perpetrated or allowed by the present system.

It is a noteworthy fact that the good order and observance of rule and detail in this convention are rarely to be found in similar gatherings. The suggestions aim at practical measures for the relief of the great interests involved in their business, and the work done by the committees will be of a character that will demand the attention of Congress. The country, indeed, which is all interested in this subject, should heartily support them in their efforts to secure amendment.

Some strong points were made against the law in the speeches in the convention yesterday, and the bill reported by committee to enforce the constitutional rights of owners of vessels touches several grievances under which they labor, and which have heretofore been looked upon almost as necessary evils. The exposure by Capt. Kountz of the manner in which the present law was concocted, and the general discussion of its obnoxious provisions, go right to the heart of the cause of complaint. A law so procured could not be expected to meet the wants or protect the interests of the vast business it undertakes to regulate.

The prospect is that this convention will do a good work.

AMUSEMENTS.

Unsworth's Minstrels.

This splendid troupe, opened at Masonic Hall last night to what may be called a large audience, considering the unfavorable character of the weather. We hazard nothing in saying that we consider them the best company of the kind that has ever visited Louisville. Their burlesque opera is especially good. They give Lucrezia Borgia to-night, and people who have no hesitancy to see on their boisterous are advised not to go.

The Opera House.

A sprightlier, grassfuller or more finished piece of acting than Mr. Lawrence Barrett's Bob Sackett in Saratoga is not to be found upon the boards. Barrett has a piquancy and ease of intonation which contributes to the perfection of this dashing part; but the acting, apart from the personal, is altogether natural and unaffected. Bob Sackett is a mercurial, devil-may-care ladykiller, brave and generous withal as well as gallant, who goes to Saratoga and gets into some very, to speak mildly, awkward and some comical situations in the piece and abundance of capital nonsense. It is to be regretted that Mr. Barrett's support is indifferent, particularly so with respect to the lady members of the company, who are not at all up to the standard to which the public is used in action or dress. The whole burden of the play was sustained, and very beautifully, too, by Mr. Barrett himself, who, as we said, is all grace and vivacity. This evening Mr. Barrett will take a benefit, appearing as *Hamlet* in the dramatized version of Dr. Deshler's Roman and Jesuit Homme Fauvre. It is a part admirably adapted to Mr. Barrett's exquisite style, for there is no character in fictitious or stage literature that blends in a higher degree the romantic and realistic, full of light touches of French life and freshness of sentiment, all natural to Mr. Barrett's school and to himself as its most accomplished delineator. We should say, in closing this notice, that the orchestra deserves especial mention, having introduced of late some really good and excellent music.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. Y. Kilgour, editor of the Glasgow (Ky.) Herald, was in the city yesterday.

The Nashville papers make no mention of the arrival of Senator George W. Bowers, of the Nashville bar, who left Louisville for that city a few nights since. It is feared he may have been foully dealt with.

John P. Long, Esq., and wife, of Russellville, Ky., are at the United States Hotel. W. Cutting and family, of Chicago; Thomas J. Carpenter and Miss Sallie Bryant, of Campbellsburg, form the bridal party which was registered at the same hotel last night.

Maj. Gen. M. Procter, of Glasgow Junction, is in the city stopping at the Galt House. Maj. P. informs us that a new avenue has recently been discovered in the Diamond Cave, which he is now having opened. It promises to be large, and probably leads under the knob adjacent to the Mammoth Cave. The Diamond Cave is only two miles from Glasgow Junction, and unquestionably has more beautiful formations than all the caves yet discovered in the country, and is very convenient for visitors.

New Arrangements for Bonded Goods.

The Surveyor of Customs of this port is now prepared to execute immediate transportation bonds for goods shipped in bond to Louisville without appraisement. This will enable our merchants to dispense, in a great measure, with agents at the port of first arrival. Heretofore the bonds could only be given by duly authorized agents at the original port, who were not slow to entail as much expense as possible upon the consignees. Under the arrangements at present existing the whole matter of importations is rendered so simple and so fully under the control of our own merchants that it will be easy for them, at last to get a map for the merchants of New York or Boston, to order goods direct from Rio, Bremen or Liverpool.

American Architects.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will meet in the Architectural Museum of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, on the 16th of the present month. The annual address will be delivered by Richard Upjohn, Esq., President. Reports may be expected from the Board of Trustees, the Standing Committees and the Chapters, besides a special report on Architectural Practice. Papers on matters of professional and general interest are expected from members and others. An exhibition of architectural designs and photographs will be held. It will be an important and interesting meeting, and the architects in all portions of the country are invited.

Too Free With His Razor.

Isaac Knight, who is not supposed to be a legitimate knight of the razor, but who is a man of color notorious for the use of that instrument as a weapon of warfare, was again in the City Court yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct, his bad behavior being an attempt to cut a colored brother on Wednesday night with his favorite blade. A few weeks since he was arrested for fighting in the street with another negro, and while being taken to the station, attempted to use the razor on Lieut. Needy, for which offense a very slight fine was imposed. Yesterday, however, Knight was fined and required to give bond for $100 for three months.

Too Fond of Perfume.

A negro girl went into a drug store, in the West end, yesterday evening, and busied herself smelling the bottles on the counter while the clerk filled her prescription. She uncorked one that contained aqua ammonia, or hartshorn, and raised it to her nose, thinking probably to inhale a delightful perfume. She got one large sniff of the drug, which was very strong, and turning up the white of her eyes she fell at full length upon the floor. She soon recovered, however, but cried for an hour afterwards. She believed that she had taken "opium," and the druggist administered a counter-potion, which proved to be a very sickening but harmless drug.

Incendiarism.

A fire broke out yesterday on the roof of an unoccupied house belonging to the estate of John Cochrane, and situated at 276 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. The alarm was given, and soon extinguished the fire. The roof was injured, but the house was not otherwise damaged except by the water. This fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary, but nothing of a positive nature is known about it. The alarm was not given.

Orphanage of the Good Shepherd.

The anniversary of the orphanage of the Good Shepherd will be celebrated at Christ Church next Sunday night. Several Episcopal ministers and lay members of the church will deliver addresses. Twenty-five boys are now being cared for by this organization, which is doing a good work. Its success reflects much credit upon the managers, and speaks well for the liberality and philanthropy of the participators.

THE BANQUET.

Feast of the Steamboatmen at the Louisville Hotel Last Night—Toasts and Speeches.

"Sense and Sentiment."

The banquet tendered by the Steamboat Association of Louisville to the convention now in session in this city took place at the Louisville Hotel last evening. Fully one hundred and fifty guests sat down to the tables. After an hour's enjoyment of the good things before them the assembly was called to order by Hon. Isaac Caldwell, who read the first regular toast as follows:

FIRST REGULAR TOAST.

Our Guests—Louisville fully appreciates the compliment which their visit here brought to you here, and extends a cordial welcome.

Which was responded to by Gen. John H. Harlan. He spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GEN. HARLAN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I am the honored organ upon this occasion of the steamboatmen and citizens of Louisville for the purpose of welcoming you to our midst. The choice of my selection for this purpose was so very far beyond my fitness to respond to it in any set phrase. Indeed, it is not our habit, nor does it at all comport with our feelings to respond to phrase in welcoming strangers to our "old Kentucky home." We welcome you cordially; we welcome you as citizens of various States. We welcome you in a still higher capacity—as citizens of the United States. (Applause.) We welcome you as gentlemen who have devoted the best energies of valuable and useful lives to the interests of commercial navigation—interests in which the people of every section and party feel the deepest concern. You have been deliberating, as I am told, as to the best mode of securing the repeal or modification of a repeat act of Congress in relation to steam vessels. It has been instated by many who are qualified to speak upon the subject that many of these provisions are subject in their operation and deleterious to the interests navigation. It has been asserted by others that that law, if not materially changed, will ultimately destroy the steamboat interests of the entire West. Those are objections of the gravest character, addressed, as to our law-makers, and doubtless receive, as they ought to receive, at their hands the most careful consideration. If these objections do, from gentlemen whose opinions are based upon long and varied experience, they are entitled to the highest respect. Let your representatives, who are simply the public servants of the people, understand your wishes. You can speak to no concern upon these matters which is not shared by citizens of the closest and profoundest. There can be no radical conflict between your interests and the interest of the whole public. Let your own Representatives be advised of your wishes, and require at their hands that their defects be regulated. You have no reason to despair of the success of your efforts. No statute can long remain upon the statute book that will clearly manifest the wishes or the interests of the people. In your endeavor to accomplish these results you have the hearty sympathy of the people of Louisville wherever it shall become necessary you will have their hearty co-operation. More than this, gentlemen, I need not say. Upon an occasion like this extended remarks would be inappropriate. Let me again welcome you to our midst, and to our old Kentucky home, and I am sure I express the feelings of our whole population, when I say, that we hope that your visit may be prolonged and rendered agreeable. (Applause.)

RESPONSE OF GEN. HARLAN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank the committee for the compliment to limit me. They don't propose that I shall cross the Allegheny or Rocky Mountains, but the field is wide enough. Eighteen thousand miles of navigable waters, inland seas and great Northern lakes, and thirty-four thousand miles of coast line upon the great waters of the Mississippi, where steamboats navigate and freight is received and discharged, is certainly a field of labor. The most magnificent tide of the field as you look upon it and contrast it with some other field and with our own particular field of labor, the Mississippi valley, seems very much as one of our sailors said to us, "enough to whip the world." He asked, "Is a bale of goods marked "Pittsburgh," "where is Pittsburgh?" "Why I will tell you," said the sailor, "you go to New Orleans and up the Mississippi river a thousand miles, then turn off and go about three hundred miles up a smaller river called the Ohio, and you will find Pittsburgh." We might say more than that. We can say, with truth, that a steamboat can start from the mouth of the Mississippi, and, passing up the Missouri, can travel as far as from New York to Liverpool with a return to stand on—1,600 miles. The magnitude of these great rivers and the long-continued lines of inland seas I am afraid this age has entirely forgotten. When I looked at our Western rivers and our inland seas, I regarded them as God's highways of commerce, and was disposed to question it. I know the world thinks that they are obstructed; that they are difficult to be old-fashioned, and have been almost abandoned for commerce. Not so. Our rivers have not been forgotten; they cannot be forgotten. We have seen almost wild with railroad enterprise, and like everything else, it has been favored for a time, would not under estimate to you the importance of these great railroads, but they are nothing as compared with our inland seas and rivers.